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1 (3-9-54)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **MEMPHIS**

REPORT MADE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.	DATE WHEN MADE 1-23-56	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/16, 17/56	REPORT MADE BY LAURENCE J. FRANK, JR. (A)
TITLE ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation Yazoo City, Miss. fails to disclose present whereabouts of [redacted] claims employment not terminated at Post Office and neither he nor wife signed school integration petition. Denies has any evidence of economic pressure being exerted by Citizens' Council. GUS COURTS denies knowledge of cancellation slip authorizing Circuit Clerk to cancel registration of registered voter Humphreys County, Miss.

DETAILS:

The following investigation pertains to the Citizens' Council of Yazoo City, Mississippi, and is predicated upon information furnished by CHARLIE RYAN, Gary, Indiana, who furnished the names of the following residents of Yazoo City, Mississippi, who had been subjected to economic pressure by "Peoples Committee of Yazoo City."

Let NO 1/31/56 cred
Let AGG w/ice rpt 2/3/56 cred

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/18/01 BY 60200NLSPL
91542 LM

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 105-34237-194 INDEXED - 25	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT			
5 Bureau (105-34237) (REGISTERED) (AM)			
2 Memphis (105-121) (REGISTERED)		2-6 JAN 25 1956	
1 ONI, 8th ND, New Orleans (REGISTERED)			
1 OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (REGISTERED)			
1 G-2, Fort Sam Houston, Texas (REGISTERED)			
3 New Orleans (105-492)			

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(105)

NO 105-492

- Miss*
1. [redacted] (Phonetic), Cafe owner, Yazoo City, forced to close out of business.
 2. [redacted] (LNU), operator of grocery store and proprietor of sand and gravel business, Yazoo City. [redacted] and wife, co-owners of grocery store, forced to discontinue business.
 3. [redacted] Yazoo City, farmer, forced to sell store to white tenant because tenant informed that he could no longer pay him rent because of desegregation incident.
 4. [redacted] U. S. Post Office, Yazoo City, whose wife signed desegregation petition, dismissed from position, subsequently reinstated.

AT YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
JASPER MIMS, NAACP official, 192 Charles Street, Yazoo City, Mississippi, advised on January 16, 1956, that he did not know anyone in Yazoo City, by the name of [redacted] but from the description of his business activity, he is certain that the person referred to is [redacted] who is presently living in Toledo, Ohio.

He also reported that [redacted] is the nickname for [redacted] who is presently living in Harvey, Illinois. He claimed that [redacted] has also recently moved to Chicago, Illinois, but his wife lives on [redacted]. *Miss*

According to MIMS, nothing is known in Yazoo City as to the present whereabouts of [redacted]. He claimed that he has left Yazoo City and the last information he had on him was that he was somewhere in Illinois. MIMS claimed that he had never heard of the

NO 105-492

"Peoples Committee of Yazoo City" and he believed the person describing this group must have had reference to the Citizens' Council of Yazoo City.

[redacted] Postmaster, U. S. Post Office, advised on January 16, 1956, that [redacted] was a [redacted] for the Post Office and had been so employed for over six years. He claimed that he had never been laid off or suspended during the period of his employment.

[redacted] *Miss* was interviewed on January 16, 1956, at which time he furnished the following statement:

"Yazoo City, Miss.
"January 16, 1956

"I, [redacted] Yazoo City, Miss. do make the following voluntary statement to [redacted] and Laurence J. Frank, Jr. who have identified themselves as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am employed as a [redacted] for the U. S. Post Office in Yazoo City, Miss. I have never been laid off in the [redacted] years I have worked there.

"About the time I took my vacation in September, 1955, there was a lot of talk going around about the integration petition. I never heard any rumors about my being fired because I had signed the petition, but I did hear that I had been fired because I bought a house that James Wright owned. This was not true and no pressure has been brought on me because I bought this house. In fact neither my wife nor I signed the petition. My wife's name is [redacted] and she is presently [redacted] at [redacted] Jackson, Miss. Neither of us are members of the NAACP.

[redacted]

NO 105-492

"I am a registered voter in Yazoo County and the times I have tried to vote I have done so.

"I don't have any evidence of economic pressure being brought against any person who signed the integration petition. I have heard that it was done. I understand that James Wright was paid off on a job because he signed the petition. This was a job he had on [redacted] house, but I don't know that the Citizens' Council had anything to do with his being paid off on this job. *MISS*

"I have read the above statement and it is true and correct.

[redacted]

"Witnessed:

"L. J. Frank, Jr. Special Agent, FBI, New Orleans, La.

[redacted] Special Agent, FBI, New Orleans, La."

In addition to the above, [redacted] stated that he did not know [redacted] whose name appeared on the school integration petition, that she was not related to him, but he believed that she did live at [redacted] *MISS*

[redacted] also advised that he did not know the present whereabouts of [redacted] and did not know anyone who had heard from him. [redacted]

[redacted] advised on January 16, 1956, that her husband [redacted] was presently residing at [redacted] Holland, Ohio and was employed by the Federal Creosote Plant which is located between Holland and Toledo, Ohio.

NO 105-492

[redacted] miss
[redacted] advised
on January 16, 1956, that her husband [redacted]
is presently residing at [redacted]
Chicago, Illinois with his daughter, [redacted] see

MRS. [redacted] wife miss.
of [redacted]
and [redacted] advised on
January 16, 1956, that they had no information as to
the present whereabouts of [redacted] They stated miss.
that they had not heard from him in recent months.
[redacted] stated that the last information she had
concerning her husband was from Robbins, Illinois.
[redacted] stated that [redacted] has a brother by the
name of [redacted] and an aunt by the name of
[redacted] who live in Belzoni, Mississippi, and
they might know his whereabouts.

- - - - -
The following investigation pertains to the
Citizens' Council of Humphreys County, Mississippi, and
is predicated upon information furnished by [redacted]
[redacted] City Tailors, Belzoni, Mississippi, who reported
that GUS COURTS told [redacted] that a girl whose
last name was [redacted] while working at the Belzoni Dry Miss
Cleaners found a slip of paper in the pocket of a suit
of clothes belonging to [redacted] which slip miss
was a printed form authorizing the Circuit Court Clerk
to cancel the registration of a registered voter. The
[redacted] girl reportedly gave the slip to [redacted] who miss
moved to Buffalo, New York, who then gave the slip
to GUS COURTS.

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

NO 105-492

National Association For The Advancement of Colored People

MEDGAR EVERS, State Secretary of the NAACP, advised on January 17, 1956, that GUS COURTS was presently living in Jackson, Mississippi, at 1037 West Pearl Street.

GUS COURTS, 1037 West Pearl Street, was interviewed on January 17, 1956, at which time he furnished the following signed statement:

"Jackson, Miss.
"January 17, 1956

"I, Gus Courts, 1037 West Pearl Street, Jackson, Miss. do make the following voluntary statement to [redacted] and Laurence J. Frank, Jr. who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"Sometime before the first primary in August, 1955, a colored fellow by the name of [redacted] who works for the Belzoni Cleaners found a slip containing some names in some clothing which had come in. I don't know whose clothing it was, but [redacted] turned this slip over to me. This slip was typewritten and said 'the following negro registered voters in Humphreys County' after this was listed 30 names of colored people. I do not know what happened to this list but I believe nearly every white person in the county had a copy of this list.

"I have never seen any cancellation slip authorizing the circuit clerk to cancel the registration of a registered voter and no such slip was ever in my possession. I never received any slip from [redacted] or a girl by the name of [redacted]. I don't know anyone by the name of [redacted] or [redacted]. The [redacted] fellow from whom I received the slip mentioned lives on [redacted] [redacted] in a white house.

NO 105-492

"I have read the above and it is true and correct. "Gus Courts

"Witnessed:

"L. J. Frank, Jr., Special Agent, FBI, New Orleans, La.
[redacted] Special Agent, FBI, New Orleans, La."

In addition to the above COURTS volunteered that he had received the number of license tag from [redacted] a pressing shop on Hayden Street, Belzoni, Mississippi. The number was 432-194, year unknown, which [redacted] told him he believed was license on the car used by the person or persons who attempted to kill him, COURTS.

[redacted] Clerk, Motor Vehicle Comptroller, State Office Building, advised on January 17, 1956, that 1955 Mississippi license 432-194 was issued October, 1954, to [redacted] Belzoni for a 1954 *Miss* Buick coach, motor number 4178904, and the 1956 license by that same number was issued October, 1955, to [redacted] Belzoni, Mississippi, for a 1952 Chevrolet coach, motor number KAD 604440.

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- RUC -

NO 105-492

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This case is being carried RUC on the basis of teletype from Memphis dated January 18, 1956, to discontinue investigation.

REFERENCE

Bureau airtel to New Orleans dated 1/10/56.
New Orleans airtel to Bureau dated 1/6/56.
Indianapolis airtel to Bureau dated 1/4/56.
Memphis airtel to Bureau dated 1/7/56.
New York airtel to Bureau dated 1/13/56.
Teletype from Memphis dated 1/18/56.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

5-1
Date: January 20, 1956

To: SAC, Richmond (#)
From: Director, FBI (# 105-34237)
Attention: Central Research ~~Section~~ SECTION
Subject: Citizens Councils and
States Rights Movement
Internal Security - X 105-544

Publication: _____

- ☒ Rebulet 12-6-55
() Advise Bureau re status of subscription.
() Not necessary to forward issues listed below:
() Forward following issues by routing slip:

Richmond has two cases in above category. they are ~~DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES~~; IS-X (Bufile 105-32909 and VIRGINIA LEAGUE, INCORPORATED; IS-X (Bufile 105-38960).

Efforts being made in those cases to arrange for receipt of literature of each group thru [] and [] et. al. Bu will be furnished literature when obtained.

JHG, SAC, Richmond

SEARCHED <u>W</u>	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
JAN 21 1956	
FBI RICHMOND 105-34237-	
NOT RECORDED	
FEB 6 1956	

VH 37 Dorian

(Place your reply on this form and return to the Bureau. Note on the top serial in the case file the receipt and acknowledgment of this communication.)

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File 105-34237

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Date: January 20, 1956

To: SAC, Savannah (#)

From: Director, FBI (# 105-34237)
Attention: Central Research Section

Subject: Citizens Councils And
States Rights Movements
Internal Security - X

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 22 1956	
FBI - SAVANNAH	

Publication:

Bulet 12-6-55

() Advise Bureau re status of subscription.

() Not necessary to forward issues listed below:

() Forward following issues by routing slip:

Inquiries have disclosed no publication by any of

the Citizens Councils or States Rights movements in

the Savannah territory. All Agents have been alerted

however to possibility of publications coming into

existence and have been requested to handle same

pursuant to Bulet 12/6/55.

105-34237-

NOT RECORDED

16 FEB 6 1956

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten signature]

(Place your reply on this form and return to the Bureau.
Note on the top serial in the case file the receipt and
acknowledgment of this communication.)

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DATE 4/28/01 BY 60267 WLS/BA/CMJ

105-34237
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File 105-34237

Central Research

5-1

Date: January 20, 1956

To: SAC, Little Rock (#)

From: Director, FBI (# 105-34237)
Attention: Central Research ~~Section~~ *Section*

Subject: Citizens Councils And
States' Rights Movement
Internal Security - X

Publication: _____

☒ Rebulet 12-6-55
() Advise Bureau re status of subscription.

() Not necessary to forward issues listed below:

() Forward following issues by routing slip:

material received to date has been
forwarded Bureau, however, may have
been sent to Security Division
rather than Central Research Section

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Additional Material will be Sent
Central Research

(Place your reply on this form and return to the Bureau.
Note on the top serial in the case file the receipt and
acknowledgment of this communication.)

CENTRAL RESEARCH

JAN 21 1956

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1 FEB 6 1956

File 105-34237

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DATE 4/17/88 BY 10266 ZML/SB P/K/S

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Director, FBI (2-105-38860 and
1-105-34237)
SAC, Norfolk (105-237)

1/31/56

VIRGINIA LEAGUE, INC.
IS-X

Attention: Central Research Section

Re Form 5-1 dated 1/20/56, entitled "CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES' RIGHTS MOVEMENTS, INTERNAL SECURITY-X", Bureau File 105-34237.

Norfolk is establishing a Potential Security Informant to obtain copies of "The Virginian", published by the VIRGINIA LEAGUE, INC., at Newport News, Va. These publications will be promptly submitted to the Bureau, as requested in Bulet 12/6/55, entitled "CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES' RIGHTS MOVEMENTS, IS-X", Bureau File 105-34237. These publications will be submitted under captioned title, Bureau File 105-38860.

Reference is made to Norfolk letter to Bureau entitled "CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES' RIGHTS MOVEMENTS, IS-X", dated 11/14/55. The only publication in this category known to be published in this area is "The Virginian", referred to in the above Norfolk letter. Therefore, the Norfolk Office is not obtaining copies of any other publications for submission to the Bureau on a regular basis.

3 - Bureau (2 for 105-38860 - Registered
(1 for 105-34237))

1 - NF 105-237

1 - NF 105-242

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DATE 4/14/80 BY 918421

105-34237-
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INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

MEMPHIS

REPORT MADE AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	DATE WHEN MADE 2-1-56	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1-9,14,16,17-56	REPORT MADE BY GEORGE A. EVERETT AJ
TITLE ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] Belzoni, Miss., states told [redacted] not to get involved in school segregation issue, after being instructed at first Citizens' Council meeting to contact Negro friends. [redacted] Belzoni, states no mention of voting made in incident when he was cut 8-2-55 by [redacted] but feels voting was the reason. [redacted] not prosecuted because witnesses refused to testify. [redacted] Isola, Miss. states never registered, but took steps to remove name from voters' list after being contacted twice by white men. [redacted] Belzoni, denied "going to" any Negro, but stated has advised several to do what they think best when they came to him for advice about voting and other matters. Stated he and other thinking white people opposed the use of violence, and Citizens' Council formed to prevent, rather than engender violence. [redacted] Buffalo, N. Y. denies knowledge of form to cancel voter's registration, but discussed three lists of voters found in clothes at City Tailors in Belzoni. Signed statements obtained from [redacted] and [redacted] Chicago, Ill., regarding economic pressure.

Let AAG w/100 Sept 7/3/56

Let ME 2/7/56

- P-7/5

DETAILS: The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted] and SA GEORGE A. EVERETT;

AGENCY: 6-2, ONI, OSI
REQ. REC'D: 2-6-56
DATE FORW.: 2-15-56
HOW FORW.: [redacted]
KNOWN AS: [redacted]
On January 17, 1956, [redacted] who stated he is also Belzoni, Mississippi, stated that he believes at the first meeting of the Citizens' Council in Belzoni, the leader [redacted] told the group that if they had friends among the Negroes to go to those friends and tell them what it meant to belong to the NAACP in Humphreys County, Miss. [redacted] stated that he went to [redacted] a local taxi whom he considers a friend and whom he has known all of his life. He told [redacted] that

MISS.

ENCLOSURE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <div style="text-align: center;"><i>CEP</i></div>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 - Bureau (105-34237) (AM Reg.) 1 - New Orleans (105-492) (Info) (RM) 1 - ONI, 8th ND, New Orleans (RM) 1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM) 1 - G-2, Fort Sam Houston, Texas (RM) 2 - Memphis (105-121)		105-34237-195	RECORDED-38 INDEXED-38 EX-126
		FEB 7 1956	
		[redacted signature]	

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ME #105-121

[] ought not to get involved in "that segregation issue" as white people would probably quit using his taxi. He said [] told him he did not belong to the NAACP and had nothing to do with the segregation issue. [] stated that the question of voting was not mentioned in any way and their conversation concerned solely the issue of segregation of the schools. [] added that he drives a garbage truck in Belzoni and works daily with two Negroes and that they get along fine.

Miss [] Belzoni, on January 17, 1956, advised that on August 2, 1955, the Primary Election day in Belzoni, he was in a group of Negroes at the Court House yard at about 10 a.m. when a man known to him only as [] who is a farmer and cosmetics salesman residing in a wood lot east of Belzoni, walked up to the group and after making some remark about them blocking the walk, proceeded to walk "through them." [] seemed to be focusing his attention on [] who was in the crowd. [] stated that not long thereafter he was walking from the Court House on Hayden Street in the direction of Jackson Street when he observed [] approaching from the opposite direction. When they met, [] cursed and made some remark like, "Why did you bump me," which action [] denied; and [] then slashed him on the hand with a knife. [] stated that no mention was made about voting at either incident, but he feels that voting must have been the reason for [] action, since it appeared to him to be a deliberate attempt by [] to intimidate Negroes who appeared on the Court House lawn on voting day. [] stated that he subsequently reported the incident to the Town Marshal, [] and that several witnesses were located, but since none of the witnesses would admit seeing or hearing anything concerning the incident, [] was not prosecuted. [] said that a girl named [] who lives in the country, saw part of the incident, but would not tell anybody anything about it.

Efforts on January 17, 1956 to locate [] culminated in the identifying of [] as [] Belzoni, who had previously been interviewed. He was not reinterviewed by SAs EVERETT and [] on January 17, 1956.

Efforts on January 17, 1956 to locate [] Belzoni, were unsuccessful. Contacts with neighbors and acquaintances disclosed no information as to his whereabouts on that date.

On January 17, 1956, [] Isola, Miss., advised that he has never registered as a voter, but paid poll tax in October, 1954. He said that about November, 1954, two white men, [] and [] (phonetic), came to his house, at which time [] did most of the talking. [] asked him about being registered, and he said he had not registered but had paid his poll tax once. [] told him his name was on the book and there followed an argument, at which time [] cursed, but did not physically threaten or abuse him. [] said he told [] that he was "not going against the whites," but that did not seem to satisfy [] who told him they were just checking up and then advised him to take his name off the voters' list and tear up his poll tax. []

ME #105-121

also stated that in February, 1955, on the day the farmers voted on cotton acreage allotment at Isola, [redacted] stopped him in Isola and asked him if he had paid poll tax. He replied that he had, and [redacted] then asked if his name were on the book, to which he stated, "No." [redacted] then remarked that he had been helping Negroes a long time and that the white people had been helping Negroes with school improvements, and he suggested that [redacted] take his name off the list as it would suit the white people better. No threat or harm or rough language accompanied this conversation, [redacted] stated. The following week [redacted] together with [redacted] went to the Clerk's Office at Belzoni, and he told the lady that if his name appeared on the voters' list he wanted to withdraw it. He stated he did not sign any paper concerning the removal of his name from any list. Miss.

Attempts to locate [redacted] Isola, Miss., on Jan. 17, 1956 were unsuccessful.

The following investigation was conducted by SAs [redacted] and GEORGE A. EVERETT:

[redacted] Belzoni, Miss., on January 14, 1956, advised that he has never at any time gone to any Negro with advice, but he has given advice to many Negroes who have come to him and asked for advice. He stated he does not recall advising any Negro to remove his name from the voters' list, although several have asked him about it. He said he does recall telling some of them to do what they think best, or making some similar remark. [redacted] stated that Negroes have considered him a friend and have come to him regularly for advice on business and personal problems, and that he has always tried to help them according to their best interests. He stated he has loaned them money and extended them credit for many years and that over 50 per cent of his business is with Negro customers. He stated that if the Negroes were forced to leave the vicinity of Belzoni, his business would be hurt much more than any Negro's business.

[redacted] stated that he is opposed to the use of violence as are all of the thinking white people in the community. He said that the Citizens' Council at Belzoni was formed to keep down violence, rather than to engender it, and that violence has never been advocated or approved by the Citizens' Council or by the white people of Belzoni in any group. He remarked that at the first news of the EMMETT TILL case, 99 per cent of the white people in Belzoni were in favor of executing BRYANT and MILAM, and he believes BRYANT and MILAM would have been convicted had the matter followed the usual course of events. [redacted] said that when the NAACP began "meddling and making accusations contrary to facts," the white people did a complete "about face" in their thinking. They did not condone the killing, he said, but resented the NAACP people in New York and elsewhere telling Mississippi what to do. Miss.

[redacted] denied that the Citizens' Council had anything to do with the shooting of Reverend G. W. LEE or GUS COURTS or with any other violence between whites and Negroes in Belzoni. He said he has no knowledge of who was involved

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in those incidents and does not know the reasons for them, but he knows that such incidents were not the responsibility of the Citizens' Council or any group of white people. [] stated that he did not desire to discuss the meeting held between white and Negro leaders in Belzoni sometime ago. He said the time of the meeting was not around the first of December, 1955, but he would not furnish the date of the meeting. He stated the meeting was initiated by one or more Negroes, and that the Negroes had been trying for some time, probably a year, to arrange such a meeting. [] stated the reason he does not desire to discuss the meeting is the fact that white and Negro relations now are considerably improved, and he does not want to do anything that might make matters worse. He said he feels that the Negroes also are satisfied to let matters stand as they are. b6 b7C

The following investigation was conducted by SA ARTHUR F. HODGENS of the Buffalo Office:

[] age [] now residing [] Buffalo, New York, on January 9, 1956 advised SA HODGENS that he has no knowledge or recollection of a slip of paper which was allegedly found in the pocket of [] at the Belzoni Dry Cleaners by a girl named [] which slip was a printed form authorizing the Circuit Court Clerk to cancel the registration of a registered voter. He recalled that in about April, 1955, three different written items were found at the City Tailors, Belzoni, Miss., which he described as follows: Item #1 - a list of voters which was found by [] in the shirt pocket of []. He believes [] indicated she was going to return this to []. Item #2 - a list of those individuals who had paid poll taxes in the jurisdiction of Belzoni, Miss., found by another worker named []. [] does not know the circumstances under which this was found, nor does he know the disposition. Item #3 - another list of those paying poll taxes in the same jurisdiction, said list containing only Negroes' names. [] found this list himself in a basket of laundry and consequently is unable to identify the source. He further stated he gave it to [] and is not aware of [] disposition of same. He believes [] is still residing in Belzoni. [] denied receiving anything from [] and likewise denied passing any item on to GUS COURTS. b6 b7C

The following investigation was conducted by the New Orleans Division:

On January 17, 1956, Memphis Confidential Informant T-1, who has furnished insufficient information on which to base a judgment of his reliability, stated that in April, 1955, an elderly merchant in Belzoni by the name of GOLDBERG told him that "they" came to him and made him raise the rent on GUS COURTS' store, with the result that COURTS had to move his store to another neighborhood. T-1 stated that although he endeavored to get GOLDBERG to do so, GOLDBERG did not identify who "they" were.

The following investigation was conducted by SAs [] and [] of the Chicago Division: b6 b7C

ME #105-121

In addition to [] and [] furnishing signed statements, [] advised on January 16, 1956 that when he was first contacted by Bureau Agents, he was nervous and upset by the F.B.I.'s "being interested in" the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi and that due to the excitement he forgot to tell Bureau Agents about a letter which JASPER MIMS received from the Association of Citizens' Councils in the latter part of August, 1955, which stated in part, "We want you and your friends, [] and [] to get yourselves ready for the Lord."

The following are signed statements furnished by [] and []

"Chicago, Illinois
January 16, 1956

"I, [] and [] make the following voluntary signed statement to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I am entitled to counsel and that this statement may be used in a court of law.

"I, [] of [] Harvey, Illinois, in May, 1954, opened a grocery store in Yazoo City, Yazoo County, Mississippi, and was doing a successful business. In July, 1955 Arthur Berry (phonetic) and Jasper Mims (phonetic), of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Yazoo, Mississippi, contacted me to sign a petition for a better public school system for the colored children in Yazoo County. I asked Berry and Meams if this petition was for better schools for the colored children or for integration in Mississippi. Meams and Berry told me it was for a better school system and not for integration in the South. I read the petition and the petition I signed was for a better school system for the colored people in Yazoo County, Mississippi.

"In the latter part of July, 1955 a petition for integration, which contained 52 signatures, was published in the 'Yazoo Herald.' My name was among the signers. I did not sign a petition for integration but a petition for better schools in Yazoo County. I am not for pushing integration and since the Supreme Court had rendered its recent decision concerning segregation, I will let the Supreme Court make all the decisions on integration, and I am thoroughly opposed to the integration bill that was published in the 'Yazoo Herald' in July, 1955.

"I confronted Meams concerning the petition that was published in the 'Yazoo Herald' in July, 1955, and Meams told me that the petition that was published was not the petition that he had sent in or which I had signed. When I found out about the petition that had been published in the 'Yazoo Herald' I made an affidavit in August, 1955 withdrawing my name from the petition.

"In the middle of August, 1955 the ~~All~~ White Council, which has offices in every city in Mississippi, put the pressure on the jobbers and wholesalers from servicing my grocery store by telling them that if they didn't stop servicing me that they would also be boycotted.

ME #105-121

"In the first part of September, 1955 I went to the Delta National Bank to make a weekly deposit and the girl at the teller's cage told me that [redacted] the [redacted] the Delta National Bank, would like to see me. I went to see [redacted] who in turn called [redacted] Mr. Miller/Homes, Sr., who is President of the Delta National Bank, and he asked me if I was the [redacted] who had an account with the Delta National Bank. I replied that I did have an account at the Delta National Bank and [redacted] told me that the Bank could no longer service my account. At that time I withdrew my account from the Delta National Bank. I depleted the stock in my store and sold my home in Yazoo, Mississippi, and moved to Chicago in the first part of October, 1955. MISS.

"I own three lots and the building in which my store is situated in Yazoo, Mississippi, and I have heard through various means that the All White Council in Yazoo was not going to let any one rent my store in Yazoo, Mississippi. MISS.

"I had a school bus which hauled cotton pickers out to [redacted] cotton farm located about five miles out of Yazoo, Mississippi, and in the latter part of August of 1955, the All White Council went to [redacted] and told him that my bus could not haul the cotton pickers out to his farm and that if he continued to use my truck he would also be boycotted.

"In the latter part of August 1955, Jasper Mims brought a letter to my store the he had received from the All White Council which stated in brief "We want you and your friends [redacted] and [redacted] to get yourselves ready for "The Lord," and which was endorsed by two hundred members of the Council.

"I have read the above Statement consisting of this page two other hand ritting page and two type ritting page and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ [redacted]

"Witness

"/s/ [redacted] Sp. Agt. F.B.I. Jan. 16, 1956 Chicago.
"/s/ [redacted] Sp. Agt., F.B.I. Jan. 16, 1955 Chicago"

- - - - -
"Chicago, Illinois
January 16, 1956

"I, [redacted] make the following voluntary signed statement to [redacted] and [redacted] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I am entitled to counsel and that this statement may be used in a court of law.

ME #105-121

[redacted] I, [redacted] reside at [redacted] East Chicago Heights, Illinois, and previously resided in Yazoo, Mississippi, and worked for the McGraw Lumber Company until I was fired in the latter part of August, 1955. In July, 1955 Jasper Meams (phonetic), of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Yazoo, Mississippi, contacted my wife with regard to signing a petition for better schools for colored children in Yazoo County, Mississippi. My wife signed this petition for the betterment of schools in Yazoo County and in the latter part of July, 1955 a petition for integration was published in the 'Yazoo Herald' and my wife's name appeared as one of the signers.

"I have been told that when either a man or his wife signs an integration petition they are both considered signers of the petition.

"In the early part of August, 1955 [redacted] of the McGraw Lumber Company, Yazoo, Mississippi, told me to have my wife draw up an affidavit withdrawing her name from the integration petition that was published in the 'Yazoo Herald.' My wife went to the Delta National Bank to have an affidavit drawn up, and they told her at the bank that it would not make any difference whether an affidavit was drawn up or not, and there was no use in filing one at this time for her name would remain on the petition.

"Some time after the petition was published I went to the A. & P. Food Store in Yazoo, Mississippi, and they had a list of the 52 signers, and when anyone of the signers attempted to purchase groceries at that store they would refuse the sale to the particular person.

"In the latter part of August, 1955 [redacted] of the McGraw Lumber Company, called me in and told me that he hated to let me go after [redacted] years of service, but that he was going to have to fire me because the Council had decided this should be done as my wife's name appeared on the integration petition. At that time I tried to obtain another job in Yazoo, Mississippi, and since I could not get a job or feed, I decided to bring my family to stay with my brother in Chicago. During the weekend of December 31, 1955, I took my wife and family back to our home in Yazoo, Mississippi, and I had a talk with [redacted] and he told me that the All White Council was going to have a meeting on January 10, 1955 to try to correct or disband the council and get the people that had left the area to come back and accept their old positions in the community. Yazoo, Miss

"I have not been threatened with acts of violence and I do not know of any such threats with regard to other individuals whose names were reflected on the integration petition that was published in the 'Yazoo Herald' in Yazoo, Mississippi.

/s/ Signed [redacted]

ME #105-121

"I have read above statement concerning of this and two other pages and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ [redacted]

Witnessed:

00/s/ [redacted] Sp. Agt, FBI, Jan. 16, 1956 Chicago
00/s/ [redacted] Sp. Agt., FBI, Jan. 16, 1956, Chicago, Ill."

- P -

ME #105-121

Identity of Informants

Confidential Informant T-1 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who requested confidential status when furnishing information in connection with another matter on which he was interviewed by an undisclosed agent of the New Orleans Division.

One copy of this report is indicated for the New Orleans Division to keep that office advised of current developments in this matter.

REFERENCE: Report SA GEORGE A. EVERETT, 1-7-56, Memphis.
Bureau airtel to Memphis, 1-23-56.
Buffalo airtel to Bureau, 1-9-56.
New Orleans letter to Memphis, 1-20-56.
Chicago airtel to Bureau, 1-18-56.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Memorandum

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 2-1-56

FROM : SAC, Memphis

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS
OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/18/87 BY 61267NLS
918421 6/1/94

ReButel to Memphis 2-1-56, referring to Buairtel to Memphis 1-23-56, wherein the Bureau states it is expected that report will reach the Bureau no later than February 1, 1956 in this case. Bureau teletype 2-1-56 requested an explanation for delay in this matter.

There are enclosed six copies report SA GEORGE A. EVERETT dated 2-1-56 at Memphis in the above captioned case.

The delay in the submission of this report is due to the illness of SA GEORGE A. EVERETT during the entire week ending Friday, January 27, 1956. This case was investigated by SA GEORGE A. EVERETT, Resident Agent at Greenwood, Mississippi, and could not be dictated by any other agent. He returned to duty Monday, January 30, 1956, and dictated a report that day on a Dictaphone belt. The Dictabelt was received in the Memphis Office the afternoon of January 31, 1956 and was transcribed February 1, 1956.

In view of the illness of SA EVERETT, it does not appear that administrative action is warranted and none is recommended.

- 2 - Bureau (105-34237) (Encls. 6) (RM) (AMSD)
- 1 - Memphis (105-121)

COH:AJ
(3)

RECORDED-38

105-34237-175

EX-126

10 FEB 5 1956

INT. SEC.

RECEIVED
FEB 1 1956

2-8-56
41

349

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-34237)
ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH DESK
FROM : SAC, Dallas (105-00)
SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES
RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

DATE: 2/2/56

Rebulet 12/6/55.

Detective [] Dallas Police Department, Special Services Division, advised on 1/31/56, that he knows of no literature published by the Association of Citizens Councils of Texas.

Detective [] has previously advised that "Black Monday", by TOM BRADY, published by the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi, and a newspaper also published by the same group, have been made available to members of Citizens Councils in Texas.

Detective [] advised that he would remain alert for any information regarding publications of the ACCT, and would advise this office accordingly.

- 2 - Bureau (105-34237)
- 1 - Dallas (105-484)
- 1 - Dallas (105-00)

JPH:meh
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/15/01 BY 40247 MSEP/llm
9/8/02

RECORDED - 96 105-34237-196

21 FEB 8 1956

EX - 107

INT. SEC.

CENTRAL RESEARCH

71 FEB 8 1956

W. C. Sullivan

February 6, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/19/01 BY 60247WLS Z0/Hm
415421

DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY
AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - X
(Bufile 105-32909)

This is to record the fact that the Richmond office is forwarding by routing slip two copies of each issue of the publication "The Defenders' News and Views" which is published by the captioned organization. One copy of this publication is being forwarded to the Department of Justice by the Internal Security Section and one copy is retained in Publication Files.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be recorded in file number 105-32909 with copies in 100-415762 and 105-34237.

BTF:mjh

(5)

1 - Section tickler

1 - [redacted]

1 - Bufile 100-415762

1 - Bufile 105-34237

191 FEB 8 1950

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL COPY FILED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: January 19, 1956

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. BelmontSUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS AND
STATES' RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
BUFILE 105-34237

Tolson	✓
Boardman	✓
Belmont	✓
Harbo	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Sizoo	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

261-538
5-19-87 RPL-AG-50
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-21-86 BY 9145 JFE/pq/oh
FOIA #261,538

BACKGROUND:

Since Supreme Court decision of 5/17/54 relating to integration of Negroes and whites in public schools, Bureau has received information concerning 106 organizations which have been formed in 15 states for purpose of maintaining segregation. Membership includes prominent individuals, such as attorneys, bankers and state legislators. U. S. Senators and Congressmen, as well as governors, have orally supported these groups. No information received indicating any of the groups advocate violence; however, several utilize economic pressure in dealing with members of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Negro voters and persons advocating integration. Pressure also applied to a business establishment which donated to NAACP. Individual members of Ku Klux Klan have succeeded in joining some of these organizations; however, no information received indicating the Klan controls or dominates policies of these groups.

BUREAU POLICY:

As a general policy, we follow the activities of these groups through our established sources and informants. No open investigation is made but information obtained is disseminated to the appropriate Government agencies. We investigate only when specifically requested to do so by the Department (the Department requested investigation of the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi and the American States' Rights Association in Alabama).

INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED:

By memorandum 12/10/54 Department suggested investigation of Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi (ACCM), and American States' Rights Association (ASRA), in Alabama with a view to their being considered for designation pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Department stated particular emphasis should be placed on any activities which indicate that the organizations have adopted a policy of advocating or approving commission of acts of force or violence to deny others their rights under Constitution. Our ASRA

Enclosure

RECORDED - 4

EX - 107

FEB 6 1956

CFW:FJB:dly
(4) FEB 10 1956

INT. SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-34237-62-100

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

investigations indicate no economic pressure being applied; however, numerous individuals interviewed in ACCM investigation have made allegations that economic pressure was used against NAACP members, petitioners for integration and Negro voters.

On occasions Department has requested specific investigation with reference to an alleged incident or interviews with certain individuals. Three such requests were made by memoranda dated 11/22/55, 12/2/55, and 12/9/55 concerning ACCM. In its memorandum of 11/22/55 Department requested further investigation be conducted to determine if action such as economic pressure used by individuals can be traced to the organization as a group. Three reports, all dated 1/6/56 and one report dated 1/7/56, containing results of our investigation re these specific requests have been furnished Department.

OBSERVATIONS:

In the case concerning the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi, the Department specifically requested us to interview ten individuals. We interviewed nine but have been unable to locate the tenth person for interview. The Department also specifically requested us to obtain a form allegedly being used by individuals to cancel voters' registrations. We have been unable to locate such a form. These are the only two specific requests of the Department we have been unable to cover. It is not believed that either of these two outstanding leads would materially add to the case from the standpoint of determining whether the activities of the organization involved fall within Executive Order 10450.

We have been conducting investigations of ACCM and ASRA for a period of one year. Fourteen reports on ACCM and 6 reports on ASRA containing results of investigations have been furnished Department for its consideration in connection with designation of these organizations pursuant to Executive Order 10450. It does not appear that to continue our investigations in these two cases would add materially to the information already developed and the most we could hope to achieve would be an accumulation of the type of data already obtained and furnished to the Department.

ACTION:

In view of the above, at 6:05 p.m., 1/18/56 ASAC Memphis, C. O. Halter, was called and advised to discontinue the investigation of ACCM and to notify auxiliary offices including New Orleans to do likewise. At 6:15 p.m., 1/18/56 SAC Birmingham, D. W. Fults, was called and advised to discontinue investigation of ASRA. Both offices

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

were instructed to submit reports immediately incorporating results of investigations to date. Memphis instructed to have New Orleans submit report, too. Both offices instructed to continue to follow activities of these two organizations through established contacts and sources; to conduct no open investigations; and to keep Bureau advised.

RECOMMENDATION:

If you agree upon receipt of these reports they will be furnished Department and at that time Department will be advised no further investigations of ACCM and ASRA are contemplated unless specifically requested by the Department.

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L. C. C. -

H.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

MEMPHIS

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/3/56	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/27/55; 1/17, 18, 24, 26, 31;	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> njm
TITLE ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X
<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/15/81 BY SP-6 BJS/KJM 918421</p>			
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>Several threatening telephone calls made to ARTHUR CHAPIN, Human Relations Director, N. J. State CIO, and <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></div> CIO, in 12/55 and 1/56 from alleged representatives of the CITIZENS' COUNCIL. One of the callers identified himself as <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></div> Greenwich, N. J., as President of the CITIZENS' COUNCIL. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></div> stated this organization had 75 members in N. J. with headquarters outside Bridgeton, N. J., also that the organization had 60,000 members in Miss. CHAPIN furnished a leaflet allegedly left at his residence by the unknown callers and this leaflet is entitled, "The Citizens' Council", published by the ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS, Winona, Miss. CHAPIN also advised that during one of the calls he received the caller stated the headquarters for this organization in N. J. was located at Cambridge, N. J. Two phone calls traced to telephones registered to NATHANIEL J. FISHER <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></div> of 18 Grumman Avenue, Newark, N. J., according to <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></div> Identity of NATHANIEL J. FISHER set out. Newark files negative re <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></div> Investigation in vicinity of Cambridge, Greenwich, and Greenwich Township, N. J., failed to develop any information re the CITIZENS' COUNCIL or <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></div> the alleged president of the Council. Informants have no knowledge of this organization.</p>			
<p><i>Let AAG Olney w/pe rept</i> <i>CC AAG Thompson w/pe rept</i> <i>2-17-56</i> COPIES DESTROYED 479 APR 27 1972</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; display: inline-block;"></div>		<p style="text-align: center;">- RUC -</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AGENCY <u>C-2, INT, OSI</u> REQ. REC'D DATE FORW. <u>2-16-56</u> HOW FORW. <u>P/S</u> BY <u>CFW-el</u></p>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<p>5-Bureau (105-34237) (REG MAIL)</p> <p>2-Memphis (REG MAIL)</p> <p>1-Newark (105-2692)</p>		<p>105-34237-11</p> <p>RECORDED - 81</p> <p>INDEXED - 81</p>	

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NK 105-2692

DETAILS:

On December 27, 1955, ~~ARTHUR~~ CHAPIN, 43 Franklin Place, Montclair, New Jersey, was interviewed by SA'S [redacted] and NEWELL S. IRWIN, JR. CHAPIN advised that he is currently employed as Human Relations Director of the N. J. State CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS (CIO) and has been so employed for about ten years. He advised that at about 10:15 or 10:30 P. M., on December 26, 1955, he had received a threatening telephone call at his residence in Montclair, N. J. CHAPIN advised that the unknown caller identified himself only by stating that he was a representative of the WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCIL of Essex County, N. J. This person advised CHAPIN that the WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCIL had recently been established in Jackson, Mississippi, by an individual known as (FIRST NAME UNKNOWN) PATTERSON. This unknown caller then advised CHAPIN that the N. J. headquarters for the WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCIL is located in the vicinity of Cambridge, N. J., near the city of Bridgeton, N. J. This caller advised CHAPIN that the WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCIL was alerting him, CHAPIN, that the WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCIL was now operating in the N. J. area. This unknown caller allegedly threatened CHAPIN by telling him that they were aware of his activities and would take care of him and his activities.

On January 17, 1956, [redacted] East Orange, N. J., who identified himself as [redacted] of the CIO, advised that he had received approximately seven or eight threatening telephone calls during January, 1956. The unknown callers stated that they were representatives of the WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCIL of N. J. On one occasion, the caller identified himself as [redacted] of Greenwich, N. J. [redacted] identified himself as the president of the organization in the State of N. J. and advised that the CITIZENS' COUNCIL had approximately 75 members in the State of N. J. He also stated that the dues were \$5.00 per year and that the organization claimed 60,000 members in the State of Miss. [redacted] advised that during several of the calls made by alleged representatives of the CITIZENS' COUNCIL they referred to ARTHUR CHAPIN

NK 105-2692

and made many anti-Negro remarks. They also threatened injury to [] because of his alleged pro-Negro attitude. On one occasion, they referred to burning a cross in South Jersey and invited [] to be present. During all of the calls, they made scurrilous remarks in referring to both [] and CHAPIN.

On January 25, 1956, RAYMOND DEL TUFO, JR., United States Attorney, Newark, N. J., forwarded to the Newark Office a pamphlet which had been furnished to him by ARTHUR CHAPIN. This pamphlet had allegedly been left at CHAPIN's residence by one of the callers in the CITIZENS' COUNCIL. This pamphlet was entitled, "The Citizens' Council" and was published by the ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS, Winona, Miss. This pamphlet reflects that the CITIZENS' COUNCILS have been formed for the purpose of resisting integration of Negro and white students in the State of Miss. This pamphlet also reflects that in November, 1954, there were 110 towns in Miss. which had CITIZENS' COUNCILS, including over 25,000 white male members in 33 counties. It also reflected that councils had been formed in Alabama and Georgia and that a STATE ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI had been formed with headquarters at Winona, Miss.

On January 27, 1956, USA DEL TUFO, Newark, forwarded to the Newark Office a photostatic copy of a communication received by him from [] dated January 21, 1956. This communication reflected information concerning phone calls received by [] from persons representing themselves as calling for the CITIZENS' COUNCIL. Included therein was a statement to the effect that the East Orange Telephone Company, N.J., had traced two of the phone calls received as having originated at telephones registered to NATHANIEL J. FISHER, 18 Grumman Avenue, Newark, N. J., and [] [] Newark, N. J.

[] has previously advised that he has furnished information concerning these phone calls to local and state police.

The files of the Credit Bureau of Greater Newark, Inc., 24 Branford Place, Newark, N. J., reflected on February 2, 1956, that NATHANIEL J. FISHER, [] resided at 18 Grumman Avenue, Newark, N. J., as of July 18, 1952. He was employed as Manager, Mars Radio and Appliance Company, 44 Lafayette Street, Newark, N. J., having been so

NK 105-2692

employed for six-to-seven years at a salary of \$5,000.00 per year; further, that he is an attorney-at-law but has never practiced. Previous address was listed as 883 Boulevard East, Weehawken, N. J.

The file also reflected that an inquiry from the American Oil Company, dated April 5, 1954, reflected that NATHANIEL J. FISHER, 18 Grumman Avenue, Newark, N. J., was age 43, married, three dependants, white, American, employed as an advertising salesman with Brown and Bigelow at a salary of \$6,000.00 per year, well regarded personally.

The files of the above-described credit bureau reflected no information concerning [redacted] Newark, N. J.

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b7C

The files of the Newark Office reflect that on April 30, 1942, NATHANIEL JOSEPH FISHER was interviewed concerning his application for the position of Special Agent of the F. B. I. At that time, he advised that he was born November 20, 1909, and that his parents were born in Russia and Hungary, becoming naturalized about 1904 in Jersey City, N. J. He stated that he held an LL. B. degree from the New Jersey Law School but had not practiced; further, that he was married and had previously resided at 383 Boulevard, Weehawken, N. J.; 150 - 37th Street, Union City, N. J.; 156 Edgar Street, Weehawken, N. J.; and 883 Boulevard, Weehawken, N. J.

This file reflects that FISHER was not favorably recommended.

The files of the Newark Office reflect no information identifiable with [redacted] Newark, N. J.

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T-1, an employee of another government agency, advised on January 26, 1956, that he was acquainted with most of the people residing in [redacted] but that [redacted] is unknown to him. T-1 further advised that, to his knowledge, [redacted] has never resided in Greenwich Township and there is no organization known as the CITIZENS' COUNCIL in existence in that area at the present time.

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b7C

NK 105-2692

T-2, an employee of another government agency, advised on January 26, 1956, that he was acquainted with most of the people who reside in [redacted] and advised that [redacted] is unknown to him.

T-2 also advised that he had no knowledge of any CITIZENS' COUNCIL in existence in the vicinity of Greenwich.

[redacted] Deputy Registrar, Board of Elections, Cumberland County Court House, Bridgeton, N. J., advised on January 26, 1956, that she has no record of [redacted] having been registered to vote in Cumberland County.

Warden [redacted] Cumberland County Bureau of Identification, County Jail, Bridgeton, N. J., advised on January 26, 1956, that he has no record for [redacted]

T-3, an employee of another government agency, advised on January 24, 1956, that he is acquainted with most of the people who reside in the vicinity of [redacted] and, to his knowledge, [redacted] has never resided there. T-3 further advised that he has no knowledge of the existence of a CITIZENS' COUNCIL in the vicinity of Cambridge, N. J.

T-4, an employee of another government agency, advised on January 24, 1956, that he is acquainted with most of the organizations in the vicinity of [redacted] and advised that he has no knowledge of an organization known as the CITIZENS' COUNCIL in existence in those communities.

[redacted] Patrolman, Riverside, N. J., Police Department, advised on January 24, 1956, that, to his knowledge, there are no organizations in the vicinity of Riverside or Cambridge, N. J., known as the CITIZENS' COUNCIL. He also advised that nothing has come to his attention to indicate that any organization such as the CITIZENS' COUNCIL would be in existence in either Riverside or Cambridge, N. J.

NK 105-2692

FRANK WALTERS, Chief, Moorestown, N. J., Police Department, advised on January 24, 1956, that nothing has come to his attention to indicate that any organization such as the CITIZENS' COUNCIL is in existence in the Moorestown, N. J., area.

[redacted] Greater Credit Bureau of Burlington County, 68 Main Street, Moorestown, N. J., advised on January 24, 1956, that her office has no record for [redacted] or for an organization known as the CITIZENS' COUNCIL.

T-5, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 26, 1956, that [redacted] and the CITIZENS' COUNCIL are unknown to him.

T-6, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 26, 1956, that [redacted] and the CITIZENS' COUNCIL are unknown to him.

T-7, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 18, 1956, that [redacted] and the CITIZENS' COUNCIL are unknown to him.

T-8, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 31, 1956, that [redacted] and the CITIZENS' COUNCIL are unknown to him.

- RUC -

NK 105-2692

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number where Located</u>
T-1 [REDACTED]	Negative information	1/26/56	SA [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Instant report
T-2 [REDACTED]	"	"	SA [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	" "
T-3 [REDACTED]	"	1/24/56	SA [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	" " b6 b7C
T-4 [REDACTED]	"	"	"	" "
T-5 [REDACTED]	"	1/26/56	"	" "
T-6 [REDACTED]	"	"	SA [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	" " b2 b6 b7C b7D
T-7 [REDACTED]	"	1/18/56	SA [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	" " b2 b6 b7C b7D
T-8 [REDACTED]	"	1/31/56	SA [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	" " b2 b6 b7C b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

NK 105-2692

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in this report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to Newark dated 1/4/56.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-34237)

DATE: 2/3/56

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (105-2692)

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS'
COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI
IS - X
(OO-Memphis)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/18/87 BY 60321 NLS/FL

9/10/87 Lm

Rerep of SA [] dated 2/3/56 at Newark,
five copies of which are enclosed.

On January 23, 1956, USA RAYMOND DEL TUFO, JR., Newark,
New Jersey, furnished this office with information received
from [] and ARTHUR CHAPIN. USA DEL TUFO also requested
that an appropriate investigation be made and report of the
results of investigation furnished to him.

On January 25, 1956, USA DEL TUFO was verbally
advised by Field Supervisor [] that it would
not be possible to furnish him with a report in this matter
but that information concerning captioned organization had
been furnished to the Department, in Washington, D. C. It
was also advised that there had been ascertained that there
was no federal violation in the extortion cases.

Report of SA GEORGE A. EVERETT dated 12/20/55 at Memphis,
titled, "NAAWP", Bufile 105-18867, states that ROBERT B.
PATTERSON, Executive Secretary of the ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS'
COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI, was contacted during an investigation.
At this time, he advised that he had received news clippings
from a friend in New Jersey.

It is, therefore, suggested that Memphis consider
contacting PATTERSON concerning his knowledge of persons
representing themselves to the members of his organization
in New Jersey.

2-Bureau (Encl-5) (REG MAIL)
1-Memphis (Encl-2) (REG MAIL)
1-Newark

TEK/njm
(4)

RECORDED - 81

INDEXED - 81

NO FEB 7 1956

INT SEC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-34237)

DATE: 2-6-56

FROM : *AKO* SAC, BALTIMORE (100-19339)ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTIONSUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS AND
STATES' RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - XALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/10/01 BY 10247NLS/EP
91542 *WY**W* Rebulet dated 12/6/55.

In accordance with instructions contained in rebulet, attempts were made to make arrangements to subscribe to and secure on a regular basis all literature published by pro-segregation organizations active within the area covered by the Baltimore Office.

Discreet investigation and contacts with established sources indicate at present that no literature is being published or distributed by these pro-segregation organizations.

This office is aware of its responsibility in this matter and will continue to attempt to make arrangements to secure and subscribe to pro-segregation literature, copies of which will be furnished to the Bureau.

GOS:pom

(7)

REGISTERED MAIL

cc: 100-18990 (Christian Americans' Segregation Assn.)
100-19192 (Better Dorchester Schools)
100-18552 (Maryland Petition Committee)
100-17756 (National Association for the Advancement
of White People)

3

RECORDED - 39

FEB 8 1956

CENTRAL RESEARCH
1-D
100-18990
100-19192
100-18552
100-17756

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
Attention: Training & Inspection Division.

DATE: 1/31/56

FROM : SAC, Birmingham

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES'
RIGHTS MOVEMENTS;
INTERNAL SECURITY - X.

During my two-day conference in Washington, D. C., on January 16th and 17, 1956, the Training and Inspection Division made specific reference to the program followed at the Semi-Annual Conference for Special Agents held December 8, 1955. The observation was made that the topic bearing the above caption given by SA [redacted] was timely and the Bureau desired a copy of the manuscript in order that all or parts of it might be utilized for dissemination to other Bureau offices.

It is noted that SA [redacted] talk was given from an approved speech outline. The enclosed manuscript has been reconstructed from the outline.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/16/01 BY 60267 NLS

918421

EPLM

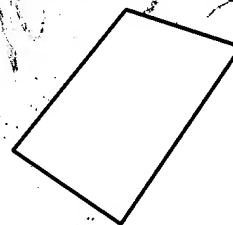
RECORDED - 96

20 FEB 7 1956

2 Bureau (Enclosures 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 1 Birmingham (105-241)

CBS:hwb
 (3)

1 enc. detached
 Div. 1
 CED 2/1/56



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/15/87 BY 60247WLS/MS/KS
915421 Lm

RE: CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES'
RIGHTS MOVEMENTS; PURPOSES OF
BUREAU INQUIRIES AND POLICIES
TO BE FOLLOWED.
INTERNAL SECURITY - X.

The first Citizens Council was organized July 11, 1954, at Indianola, Mississippi, and as of February, 1955, councils had been formed in twenty-five counties of Mississippi with a total membership of approximately 30,000. The Citizens Councils of Alabama pattern after the councils organized in Mississippi and were first formed in Selma, Alabama, in October, 1954. At the present time (December 8, 1955) only one council has been formed in the Northern District of Alabama. This is the Tarrant, Alabama, Citizens Council, organized on November 19, 1955.

The Citizens Councils disclaim affiliation with, or similarity to, the Ku Klux Klan. The stated objectives include discouraging Negroes from voting and maintaining segregation in public schools. These objectives are being carried out by economic pressure brought to bear on Negroes seeking to vote or who are in favor of integration in schools. The councils claim no violence will be used and only legal means employed.

The Bureau advised on March 22, 1955, that, at the suggestion of the Department, the New Orleans and Memphis Offices were conducting an investigation of the "Association of Citizens

105-34237-200
ENCLOSURE

SAC
LTL
65-40

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AT cc
other
opinion

Councils of Mississippi" for consideration by the Department pursuant to Executive Order 10450. The Mobile Office was conducting an investigation of the Citizens Councils of Alabama. The Bureau advised that the indicated offices should be alert for the formation of Citizens Councils in their territory; that upon receipt of such information you should advise the Bureau immediately by letter setting forth all pertinent data concerning the organization and the officers thereof. No investigation should be conducted without Bureau authority.

On June 21, 1955, the Bureau reiterated its stated policy of March 22, 1955, regarding handling of information concerning captioned movements. The Bureau re-emphasized that we do not investigate groups that advocate and employ legal means to achieve their objectives. However, the Bureau pointed out that where adviseable the field is authorized to investigate organizations established for the purpose of combatting or advocating affirmative action against racial minorities or seeking to deprive individuals of their rights under the constitution. No investigation is to be conducted without Bureau authority. Bureau further pointed out that conspiracy to injure or intimidate Negro citizens, according to the Department, in their rights to vote by threats of personal injury, application of economic pressure or otherwise, would seem to be violative of

*SAC
cc: [unclear]
55-66*

the provisions of Title 18, USC, 241. At such time as integration is made mandatory under the Supreme Court decision of May 21, 1955, or prior thereto, these organizations or individual members may take extra-legal action possibly resulting in civil rights violations. The Bureau wants complete data relative to these organizations and their members prior to any incidents which may take place. The Bureau should be kept advised of the formation of these groups and all pertinent developments concerning them. However, in view of the nature of these groups all inquiries should be handled most discreetly in order to avoid embarrassing the Bureau. Established sources should be contacted when possible. Reports on these organizations will be furnished the Department for consideration under Executive Order 10450.

*SAC
cc: [unclear]
55-66*

SAC Letter No. 55-66 dated October 25, 1955, supercedes all previous instructions pertaining to the handling of inquiries concerning captioned groups. Bureau inquiries have as their purpose: (1) to ascertain the influence of Ku Klux Klan members and other advocates of illegal repressive tactics against minorities; (2) to determine whether their programs and activities bring groups within the purview of Executive Order 10450 and (3) to develop data indicating groups' potential for violence. For the most part the policy remains the same. Conduct no overt inquiry in the absence of specific Bureau instructions.

Contact only established sources. This means public records, informants, confidential sources, panel sources, sources of information or citizens who in time-proved dealings have been found reliable and discreet.

The Bureau advised on October 28, 1955, that racial tension is mounting in connection with the organization of captioned groups. Two Negro organizations have been formed in one state for the purpose of combatting the activities of the citizens councils. The same policy prevails concerning the formation of these Negro groups: advise the Bureau promptly but conduct no investigation or inquiry.

On December 6, 1955, the Bureau advised that the Department is apparently actively considering designating the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Bureau instructed that all offices concerned in these investigations or inquiries make arrangements to secure, on a regular basis, all literature being published by each organization. An original and one copy of the literature should be furnished the Bureau by routing slip marked: "Attention: Central Research Section." A copy should be retained in the field office file. We should arrange for panelists and other sources to attend meetings of these groups. We should concentrate on getting information which indicates or

reveals the organization has adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force and violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution.

The only other group in the Birmingham territory which apparently is working for segregation and against de-segregation is the American States Rights Association which was organized in Birmingham on February 18, 1954. Two hundred and sixty-nine prominent Alabama citizens signed the Articles of Incorporation for this group, which states that the purpose is "to promote and defend the basic principles of states rights and develop economic, social and civic programs for the betterment of the several states." Although the Articles of Incorporation make no mention of segregation specifically, yet the actual activity of this group, such as distributing literature and radio broadcasts advocates the retention of a segregated society. The American States Rights Association has held no public meetings since its inception, as far as can be ascertained, and there is no reason to believe, from the information received to date, that this organization plans on using force and violence to perpetuate segregation.

President of this group, apparently is doing quite a bit of research concerning the hiring of Negro police in various cities, etc. His findings are mailed to the membership.

The same policy prevails at this time for handling inquiries concerning the American States' Rights Association as pertains to the Citizens Councils which, of course, has been discussed.

This concludes my remarks concerning Citizens Councils and States Rights Movements and if there are questions we can discuss them now.

SAC, Memphis (105-121)

February 7, 1956

Director, FBI (105-34237)

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Rerep of Special Agent George A. Everett dated February 1, 1956.

Although the Bureau has instructed that no further investigation of this organization be conducted it is desired that you continue to follow its activities through limited inquiries. Therefore, the status on copies of rerep furnished the Bureau has been changed to pending. You are instructed to change your copies accordingly.

You are reminded that your inquiries should be limited to contacts with established reliable sources and review of public records. You should continue to submit reports containing the results of these inquiries.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/15/01 BY SP2 WMS/BJK

918421

EX-125

RECORDED-68

105-34237-201

10 FEB 8 1956

EX-13
WCS

WCS

WCS

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

CFW:dlj

(4)

FEB 9 1956

COMM — FBI

FEB - 7 1956

MAILED 24

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 7, 1956

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
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Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
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Sizoo _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES' RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X
FBI File 105-34237

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/18/01 BY 60247 NLS
918421 SP/LH

By attached memorandum dated 1/27/56 Records Section raised question as to indexing of names in reports received concerning prosegregation organizations which have been formed in fifteen Southern states as result of Supreme Court decisions 5/17/54 and 5/31/55 relative to integration of Negroes and whites in public schools.

At the present time we are conducting no full investigations of these groups but only limited inquiries. Full investigations were conducted on two of these organizations; however, investigations discontinued as of 1/18/56. Although considerable information in these reports is obtained from public records such as newspapers and incorporation records it is pertinent inasmuch as it shows the individuals connected with these groups and their positions.

At this time membership alone in one of these organizations carries no subversive stigma; however, future significance of such membership cannot be determined. Following are reasons for indexing fully names in reports received:

(1) One of the purposes for our inquiries is to determine whether these organizations fall within purview of Executive Order 10450 and copies of all reports have been furnished to the Department for consideration in connection with that Executive Order. If in the future one or more of these groups is designated by the Attorney General it will be necessary to have indexed fully names of individuals connected therewith.

(2) Also, several of the citizens councils in Florida, South Carolina and Tennessee have been infiltrated by the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) members. Some are officials of the councils; however, no information has been received indicating Klan members control and dominate council policies. The KKK has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450 and it is believed advisable to index names of the Klan members and also their associates.

cc - Mr. Nichols
Mr. Eames
Mr. Belmont

CFW:prh:dae

(5)

RECORDED-5

105-34237-207

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FEB 10 1956 62 MAR 28 1956

INT SEC

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 66-25700-1

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

(3) Lastly, but perhaps the most important reason for thoroughly indexing names in these reports is that individuals connected therewith may in future apply for positions with the Bureau or other Government agencies. While mere membership of applicant in one of these groups would not at this time preclude employment it should be a matter of record so that it may be taken into consideration by the Bureau in connection with our applicants and for possible dissemination to outside agencies in cases of applicants for other Government positions.

OBSERVATIONS:

At the present time it is believed desirable to index fully the names of individuals mentioned in these reports for the above-stated reasons. In the event a report is received which for one reason or another should not be fully indexed it will be appropriately marked in order to avoid unnecessary indexing.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that reports concerning prosegregation organizations (Citizens Councils) be fully indexed and that this memorandum be furnished Records and Communications Division for its information.

JB
Instructions issued
orally to coordinators 2-9-56
Will be issued in class 2-13-56
108 files to be checked for adequacy
indexing done heretofore.
Will follow re increased workload
2-10-56
T-2-17-56
mmh.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

MR. NICHOLS

DATE: 1-27-56

FROM :

W. G. EAMES

SUBJECT:

CITIZENS COUNCILS AND
STATES RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
BUFILE 105-34237ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/18/01 BY 60247NLS/EP/4
918421

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

The Bureau is conducting over 100 inquiries and investigations of the above type organizations being founded in the Southern states. These investigations are classified at the Seat of Government as 105 cases with character Internal Security - X. These reports are disseminated to the Department for consideration under Executive Order 10450. Other dissemination is generally made to G-2, OSI and ONI.

These investigations are similar to some of our investigations of communist activities of 15 years ago. We are reporting information from newspapers, checking telephone and city directories and contacting informants. There is little or no identifying data concerning the officers or membership of the various councils. The names frequently mentioned as organizers and officers etc., of these councils are frequently those of Governors or ranking officials of the several states, members of congress, and prominent citizens in the communities involved.

The problem confronting the Records Section in handling mail resulting from these inquiries or investigations concerns the extent of indexing that should be done. The councils, as such, are as yet generally not subversive organizations. We have been indexing them thoroughly because of the present day interest and attention on this general problem. By indexing thoroughly, we are adding many cards to our index that contain little, if any, identifying data. These cards will cause us problems for years to come. In the event a council comes within the purview of Executive Order 10450 or an investigation is conducted there is no question but that it should be indexed thoroughly, regardless of the identifying information available. If we are conducting a mere inquiry, it is believed that we should index only those organizers, officers (temporary or permanent), or individuals who take some active part or commit some overt act in organizing or promoting the council. Mere attendance at the organization meeting would not seem to be enough to index the individual named. The names of all the organizations formed should be indexed.

ENCLOSURE

105-34237-212

LML:cag

(3)

FEB 9 1956
(See Page 2 for recommendations)

INT

105-34237-212 UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 66-

Memo to Mr. Nichols
Re: Citizens Councils and
States Rights Movement

1-27-56

RECOMMENDATION:

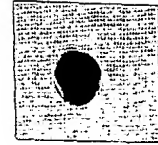
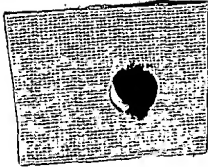
(1) That we index thoroughly only those cases where an investigation is being conducted.

(2) That we index only those organizers, officers (temporary or permanent), or individuals who take some active part or commit some overt act in organizing or promoting the council, where an inquiry only is conducted.

John

*new knowledge
to [unclear] 1/16/56*

*Will follow -
T- 2-17-56
LmL
2-10-56*



- 1 - []
- 1 - Section tickler
- 2 - Original and copy
- 1 - Yellow file copy

b6
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SAC, Atlanta

February 7, 1956

Director, FBI (105-34237)

B

**CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES'
RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X**

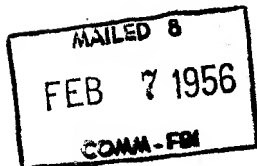
Reference is made to Bureau Form 5-1 dated January 20, 1956, which referenced Bulet dated December 6, 1955, and requested the status of subscriptions to the publications being obtained by your office in regard to the captioned matter.

A check at the Bureau has failed to locate the referenced form. You are requested to advise the Bureau, attention Central Research Section, as to whether this form was returned and the status of this matter.

BTF:mjh
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/15/87 BY 60262 NLS/EP/LSC

918421



EX-243

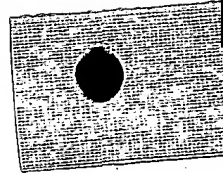
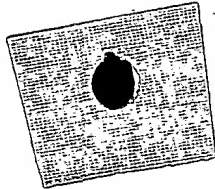
RECORDED-37 105-34237-203

10 FEB 8 1956

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Boardman _____
Nichols _____
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SAC, Houston

February 7, 1956

Director, FBI (105-34237)

B

CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES
RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Reference is made to Bureau Form 5-1 dated January 20, 1956, which referenced Bulet dated December 6, 1955, and requested the status of subscriptions to the publications being obtained by your office in regard to the captioned matter.

A check at the Bureau has failed to locate the referenced form. You are requested to advise the Bureau, attention Central Research Section, as to whether this form was returned and the status of this matter.

BTF:mjh
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/13/81 BY 60242 NLS/EP/LW
91542

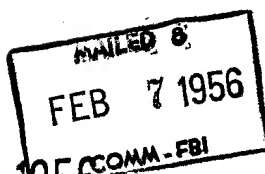
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Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
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105-34237-204

EX - 118

10 FEB 8 1956



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SAC, Memphis

February 7, 1956

Director, FBI (105-34237)

**CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES'
RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X**

Reference is made to Bureau Form 5-1 dated January 20, 1956, which referenced Bulet dated December 6, 1955, and requested the status of subscriptions to the publications being obtained by your office in regard to the captioned matter.

A check at the Bureau has failed to locate the referenced form. You are requested to advise the Bureau, attention Central Research Section, as to whether this form was returned and the status of this matter.

BTF:mjh
(5)

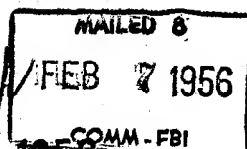
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DATE 4/15/01 BY 60273 NIS/EP/um

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10 FEB 8 1956



50 FEB 10 1956

Wicks
af

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI 105-34237

DATE: February 7, 1956

FROM : SAC, Oklahoma City 105-206

✓
SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS AND
STATES' RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
IS - X

Rebulet 12/6/55 captioned as above, and report
SA CHARLES E. BRUNNER at Oklahoma City 1/25/56 captioned
CITIZENS COUNCIL AGAINST DESEGREGATION, aka OKLAHOMA CITY
CITIZENS COUNCIL, IS - X.

Rereport reflects Citizens Council Against
Desegregation was formed at Oklahoma City 10/22/55. As
the report indicates, this group advocates the maintenance
of segregation. To date informants and other sources have
failed to indicate there is any literature being published
by the Citizens Council Against Desegregation. This office
will remain alert for the possibility that this organization
may publish its own literature, at which time arrangements
will be made to secure on a regular basis all such material,
in accordance with instructions contained in SAC Letter
54-74.

Accordingly, Bureau Form 5-1 furnished this
office under date of 1/20/56 was appropriately returned
1/27/56.

REGISTERED

CEB:PM
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/18/01 BY 61247 NLS/K3 P/LM
918421

RECORDED - 8

EX - 118

105-34237-
17 FEB 9 1956105-34237-
56

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 1/31/56

FROM : SAC, New Orleans

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES'
RIGHTS MOVEMENT
IS - X

INDEXED-38

Rebulet to New Orleans dated January 19, 1956.

The name of the organization mentioned in referenced Bulet is the "Citizens Council of Plaquemines Parish" as reflected by a news story in the Times Picayune of November 9, 1955. The Times Picayune is a newspaper published daily in New Orleans. This news story quoted in part is as follows:

"More than 100 residents of the Belle Chasse-Jesuit Bend-Myrtle Grove area gathered at the Belle Chasse fire station Tuesday night to form the Citizens' Council of Plaquemines Parish.

"The meeting was a result of the appointment of a Negro priest as assistant pastor of Our Mother of Perpetual Help church. A chapel of the church at Jesuit Bend was ordered closed by Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel, when parishioners refused to attend services by the Negro priest.

Arthur Bergeron told the group of a conference of a five-man committee with the archbishop in an attempt to have the white priest replace the Negro priest who had been assigned. He said the committee was unable to get a new priest, and that he felt "the archbishop is trying to compel us to go against the way we were raised and the things we believe in."

The Times Picayune in its issue of December 8, 1955 quoted Archbishop RUMMEL as saying that it was never intended to replace the Parish priest with a Negro priest but that a Negro priest "was the only available priest at the time." It appears that this is a disagreement within the church and it is not felt that further inquiry should be initiated concerning this group.

2 - Bureau (105-34237)
1 - New Orleans (105-587)
WP:dfs
(3)

RECORDED-38
INDEXED-38

18 JAN 31 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/18/07 BY 60267 JES/SP

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SAC, New Orleans (105-587)

February 8, 1956

Director, FBI (105-34237)-202

RECORDED-38

CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES'
RIGHTS MOVEMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Reurlet January 31, 1956, concerning Citizens
Council of Plaquemines Parish.

The Bureau agrees that no further inquiry
should be initiated concerning this council at the
present time; however, any pertinent information received
should be furnished the Bureau for information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/18/01 BY 60267 WLS EPM/ML
915421

CFW:prh
(4)

COMM - FBI
FEB - 8 1956
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Tolson _____
Boardman _____
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Tele. Room _____
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FEB 14 1956

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ADP : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-34,237) RM

DATE: 2/9/56

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (105-205)

ATTENTION: Central Research Section *ADP*

SUBJECT: ⁰ CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES
RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

ReBulet to Houston, 2/7/56.

The Citizens Councils within the Houston Division do not issue any publications on a regular basis.

All publications previously received by the Houston Office have been furnished the Bureau, attention Central Research Section, and those received in the future will likewise be forwarded the Bureau.

2-Bureau (105-34,237) RM

1-Houston (105-205)

JWP: krs

(3)

RM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 4/14/81 BY 60247 JLS/ALM

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RECORDED - 34

105-34237-708

11 FEB 13 1956

CENTRAL RESEARCH

DO NOT
 INTERNAL SECURITYInternal Security
 ADP

FEB 11 1956

Liaison Section

all
105-34237

Date: February 10, 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/14/01 BY 60242 NLS/EP
918421 L51To: Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security Division

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of InvestigationSubject: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS'
COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Laurence J. Frank, Jr., dated January 6, 1956, at New Orleans, Louisiana, concerning the captioned organization, a copy of which was furnished you previously.

In line four of the synopsis of facts which appears on page one of this report "All five" should be changed to "Three."

You may desire to make this correction in the copy of the report of Special Agent Frank furnished you.

BY COURIER SVC.

13 FEB 13

COMM - FBI

COMM - FBI

FEB 10 1956

MAILED 20

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Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

cc to Navy + original to Army
2cc - Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

EX-122

2cc - Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
Building Tempo E
4th and Adams Drive, S. W.
Washington, D. C.

RECORDED - 108

BY COURIER SERVICE

105-34237
10 FEB 13 1956

NOTE ON YELLOW: Above action being taken in accordance with recommendations and addendum dated February 9, 1956, to incoming New Orleans letter of 1-31-56, captioned as above.

68 FEB 13 1956

(9) Om

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/15/82 BY 60247 NLSK/PLH
91842

February 9, 1956

Citizens Councils of Mississippi
WHITE AMERICA, INC.
INTERNAL SECURITY - X
Bufile 105-37125

This is to record the fact that the Little Rock office is forwarding by routing slip two copies of each issue of a newsletter (no title) issued by the Capital City Chapter, White America, Inc. One copy of this publication is being forwarded to the Department of Justice by the Internal Security Section and one copy is being retained in Publication Files.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be recorded in file number 105-37125 with copies in 100-415762 and 105-34237.

BTF:mjh

(5)

1 - Section tickler

1 -

1 - Bufile 100-415762

1 - Bufile 105-34237

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

105-34237-
NOT RECORDED

46 FEB 10 1956

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Mr. Armando di Girolamo
Chief
Records Administration Branch

February 10, 1956

Director, FBI

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS'
COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - X
FBI File 105-34237

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/26/01 BY 60347MM2/EP

915421 Lm

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Laurence J. Frank, Jr., dated January 6, 1956, at New Orleans, Louisiana, concerning the captioned organization, a copy of which was furnished you previously.

In line four of the synopsis of facts which appears on page one of this report "All five" should be changed to "Three."

You may desire to make this correction in the copy of this report of Special Agent Frank furnished you previously.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Above action being taken in accordance with recommendations in addendum dated February 9, 1956, to incoming New Orleans letter of 1-31-56, captioned as above.

CFW:prh
(4)

RECORDED - 34
EX-121

105-34237-210
16 FEB 13 1956

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

COMM - FBI
FEB 10 1956
MAILED 25

68 FEB 10 1956

9#13
FEB 13 1956
WCT

CFW

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-34237)

DATE: 2/10/56

FROM : SAC, Atlanta (105-309) ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS AND
STATES' RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
IS - XALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/18/01 BY 60267 NLSReBulet 2/7/56 and Bulet 12/6/55 concerning
publications by groups advocating segregation.

According to sources, the States' Rights Council of Georgia, Inc., does not publish a paper or periodical at Atlanta, Ga. Likewise, our file fails to indicate any publication by this group at Augusta, Ga. It is known, however, that one of the principal citizens involved with this group is ROY HARRIS, Augusta lawyer, who publishes the "Augusta Courier", a weekly 4-page newspaper with offices at 1007 Southern Finance Building. This is the address of Mr. HARRIS' law office. It is assumed that the Savannah Office receives copies of this publication; however, it is not known whether the "Augusta Courier" is furnished to Central Research Section of the Bureau.

Savannah should advise.

The Association of Georgia Klans and the U. S. Klans of Georgia, Inc., (Atlanta origin) do not publish newspapers or periodicals and have not for several years.

One of the most widely read political newspapers in the State of Georgia is "The Statesman", a weekly published by HERMAN TALMADGE, prominent Georgia lawyer, former Governor, and a potential candidate for the U. S. Senate. This paper, of course, expresses the views of the prominent State political figures who are active in maintaining States rights and segregation.

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Central Research Section are the two most recent copies, February 2, and February 9, 1956, of "The Statesman".

RECORDED - 64 INDEXED - 64

2-Bureau (105-34237) (Encls. 2) RM AM
2-Savannah (105-144) RM
1-Atlanta (105-321)
CDM:enm
(5)

16 FEB 13 1956

ENCLOSURE

CENTRAL RESEARCH

62 FEB 16 1956

2 Enclosures (2) Detached for Publication Files
SEE: 61-7557-2-8907
CWA 2-16-56

EXP. PROC.

Letter to Director, FBI (105-34237)

Re: CITIZENS COUNCILS AND
STATES' RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
IS - X

In the event the Central Research Section finds "The Statesman" of interest and desires to be apprised in this respect please advise and we will arrange to secure on a regular basis as provided for in Bulet 12/6/55.

The Atlanta Office has not received any literature by the above-captioned organization published in Atlanta. The only literature we have received has been material published in Augusta and it is assumed that the Savannah Division as origin in this case has forwarded same to the Bureau.

Office

NT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI /

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

DATE: January 31, 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/10/01 BY 63477MLJ
918421 EP/LSH

Reference is made to the Bureau memorandum of January 27, 1956, making reference to New Orleans Airtel dated 1/19/56, requesting that a correction be made in the synopsis of the report of SA LAURENCE J. FRANK, Jr. dated January 6, 1956, at New Orleans.

SA FRANK did not have an opportunity to read instant report prior to its being forwarded to the Bureau in view of the fact that he was located at the Jackson, Mississippi Resident Agency and the report was being assembled and correlated by SA ZACK J. VAN LANDINGHAM who had assisted in the investigation and who is located in the headquarters city of New Orleans. SA VAN LANDINGHAM conducted some of the investigation at Yazoo City, and at my instruction personally supervised that phase of the investigation. He obtained the rough drafts of the Agents working on the investigation and assembled these rough drafts into the report of SA LAURENCE J. FRANK, Jr., who had conducted the majority of the investigation and to whom the case was assigned.

As indicated in SA VAN LANDINGHAM's memorandum, he assumes full responsibility for allowing this error to pass unnoticed. The error consisted of the word "five" being typed instead of the word "three."

Although SA VAN LANDINGHAM made the error and also failed to detect it, he did subsequently take the necessary action to have the error removed from the report. The error is not one which would have a direct bearing on the outcome of this case, nor is it one which would have caused embarrassment to the Bureau other than in bringing the matter to the attention of other agencies that the correction was to be made.

I have brought to the attention of SA VAN LANDINGHAM the absolute necessity of accuracy in our reporting and that errors of this nature must be avoided in the future. In view of the above, however, it is recommended that SA VAN LANDINGHAM have an error of form recorded against him and that this matter be taken into consideration in the preparation of his next performance rating. No further administrative action is being recommended.*

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2) (105-34237) RECORDED-53
1 - New Orleans (67-6668)

CMC:gp
(4)

* 1056

SEE ADENDUM PAGE 2

25 FEB 2 1956

PERS. FILES

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
February 9, 1956

(1) In synopsis of New Orleans report dated January 6, 1956, by Special Agent Laurence J. Frank, Jr., statement made that five Negroes, who were interviewed, stated they were registered voters and have not been denied the right to vote. Details of this report reveal only three Negroes made such statement, while one stated she is not registered voter and has never tried to register and the other made no statement regarding voting. Copies of this report were disseminated by New Orleans to local intelligence agencies and by Bureau to G-2, OSI, ONI and Department.

(2) SAC, New Orleans advised that Special Agent Frank, a Resident Agent, did not have an opportunity to review report prior to submission. Special Agent Zack Van Landingham, assigned in headquarters city, assembled and correlated data in this report and approved same on January 7, 1956, in capacity as relief supervisor in order to meet Bureau deadline January 9, 1956. Subsequently on January 19, 1956, Special Agent Van Landingham reviewed file and noted the discrepancy between synopsis and details. Thereupon he advised Bureau and other offices and agencies receiving copies of report. Special Agent Van Landingham advised he inadvertently used word "Five" instead of "Three" in synopsis.

(3) SAC, New Orleans advised this error is not one which has a direct bearing upon this case; that he has brought to Special Agent Van Landingham's attention absolute necessity for accuracy; and recommends that Special Agent Van Landingham have an error of form recorded against him and that this matter be taken into consideration in preparation of his next performance rating. He recommended no additional administrative action.

(4) Domestic Intelligence Division agrees with SAC New Orleans. This error does not have material bearing on investigation and is simply an incorrect number in synopsis.

prh



New Orleans has advised local intelligence agencies of Armed Forces to which copies of this report were disseminated are being advised of this error. The Department and intelligence agencies to which copies were disseminated by the Bureau are being so advised by separate communication.

7813
PMV
as
a 10030

or
JPM
11

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC M. P. CHILES

FROM : SA ZACK J. VAN LANDINGHAM

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS
COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

DATE: 1/31/56

With reference to the error noted in the report of SA LAURENCE J. FRANK, Jr., dated 1/6/56 at New Orleans, as noted by Bureau memorandum of 1/27/56, I wish to take full responsibility for this error.

In assisting with the investigation of the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi, I correlated the various rough drafts of the Agents assigned to the investigation and prepared the synopsis for the report of SA FRANK. This was done at headquarters city inasmuch as SA FRANK is assigned and located at the Jackson, Mississippi Resident Agency, approximately 200 miles from the headquarters city. In preparing this synopsis, I inadvertently used the word "five" instead of "three" in the fourth line of the synopsis of the report.

This report was completed on Saturday, January 7, 1956, at which time I was acting as relief Saturday supervisor. In this capacity, I approved and initialed the report in order to meet the designated Bureau deadline.

Subsequently, on January 19, 1956, I again reviewed this file and noted the error mentioned in the Bureau memorandum. I immediately prepared a communication to the Bureau and other offices and agencies receiving copies of this report, requesting that a correction be made.

I sincerely regret making this error. Every effort will be made on my part to avoid any similar occurrences in the future.

ZJVL:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/20/01 BY 60247 NLSBP/ML
915421

105-34229-212

Office

NMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-34237)

FROM : SAC, Memphis (105-121)

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS COUNCILS
OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

DATE: 2/20/56

The state headquarters of captioned organization was moved 2/6/56 from Winona, Miss. to 207 Market St., Greenwood, Miss. The executive secretary is still ROBERT B. PATTERSON.

- 2 - Bureau (105-34237)
- 1 - New Orleans (105-492)
- 1 - Memphis (105-121)

GA:LR
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

4/15/01 60247 NLK/PLM
918421

FEB 23 1956

INT. SEC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/15/87 BY 60247 NLSB/MLM
915421

(N) CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES' RIGHTS MOVEMENTS - INTERNAL SECURITY
- X - Since Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, re integration of Negroes and whites in public schools, autonomous organizations under various names have been formed in ten states for the ostensible purpose of maintaining segregation. These organizations are for the most part made up of prominent citizens who are opposed to any use of force and violence. These groups disclaim affiliation with or similarity to the Ku Klux Klan and avowedly intend to achieve their objective by exerting economic pressure on members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Negro voters and integrationists.

Bureau policy is that we do not investigate groups that advocate and employ legal means to achieve their objective; however, where advisable the field is authorized to investigate organizations established for purpose of combatting or advocating affirmative action against racial minorities or seeking to deprive individuals of their rights under the Constitution.

Upon receipt of information concerning formation of such an organization in your territory you should advise the Bureau immediately by letter setting forth pertinent data relative to the organization and individuals connected therewith. No investigation should be conducted without prior Bureau authority.

The Department has advised that conspiracy to injure or intimidate Negro citizens in their rights to vote by threats of personal injury, application of economic pressure or otherwise, would seem to be violative of the provisions of Title 18, U.S.C. 241. At such time as integration is made mandatory under the Supreme Court decision of May 31, 1955, or prior thereto, these organizations or individual members may take extralegal action possibly resulting in civil rights violations. I am vitally concerned with this possibility and desire that we have complete data relative to these organizations and their members prior to any incidents which may take place. You will be held personally responsible to furnish the

6/21/55
SAC LETTER NO. 55-40

- 11 -

55 JUN 20 1955

FEB 20 1955

NOT RECORDED
102 JUN 28 1955

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Bureau promptly data relative to the formation of these organizations and thereafter to take necessary action to keep the Bureau apprised on a continuing basis of all pertinent developments.

In view of the nature of these groups, your inquiries should be handled most discreetly in order to avoid any embarrassment to the Bureau. Whenever possible inquiries should be directed to established reliable sources only.

For your information reports submitted on these organizations will be furnished the Department for consideration under Executive Order 10450 whereby the Attorney General may designate any organization which has "adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force and violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution of the United States."

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Attachments for (D) & (L)

6/21/55
SAC LETTER NO. 55-40

- 12 -

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE:

FROM : Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General
Criminal DivisionSUBJECT: Unsub; Representative of the White
Citizens Council of New Jersey;
Arthur Alexander Chapin - Victim
[redacted] - VictimExtortion
Civil Rights

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mason	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WO:SB:gb

144-48-178

This refers to your memorandum of January 30, 1956 and the attached copy of the report made in the above matter by Special Agent Newell S. Irwin, Jr., dated January 10, 1956 at Newark.

It will be appreciated if the Bureau would furnish to the Criminal Division and to the United States Attorney at Newark, New Jersey, copies of all reports relevant to the possible extortion cases and to the Citizens' Council in New Jersey generally.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/20/01 BY 60267 NLS/PLW
918421

RECORDED - 51

13 FEB 13 1956

C 9-29349
4-29443

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

February 17, 1956

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 57

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS
OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - X
FBI FILE 105-34237

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/18/01 BY 60327NLSK/P
9/5/02/ LMY

Reference is made to your memorandum dated February 10, 1956, your reference WO:SB:gb 144-48-178, captioned "Unsub; Representative of the White Citizens Council of New Jersey; Arthur Alexander Chapin - Victim, [redacted] - Victim, Extortion, Civil Rights," in which you requested this Bureau to furnish the Criminal Division and the United States Attorney at Newark, New Jersey, copies of all reports relevant to the possible extortion cases and to the Citizens' Council in New Jersey generally.

In accordance with your request, there is being furnished you herewith one copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated February 3, 1956, at Newark, New Jersey, concerning the captioned organization. The Newark Office of this Bureau is being instructed to make available to the United States Attorney at Newark one copy of this report.

Enclosure

2cc - Assistant Attorney General (W/Enclosure)
William F. Tompkins

2cc - Newark (W/Enclosure) (105-2692)

NOTE SAC, NEWARK:

There is being furnished you herewith one copy of the memorandum from the Department dated February 10, 1956.

In accordance with the Department's request, you are instructed to furnish to the United States Attorney in Newark a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated February 3, 1956, concerning the captioned organization.

CFW:dlf

(9)

NOTE ON YELLOW: Copies of reports on citizens' councils are normally furnished AAG Tompkins.

Olson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 8

FEB 17 1956

COMM-FBI

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-34237)

DATE: 2/14/56

FROM : SAC, Memphis (105-00)

ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES
RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Reurlet 1/24/56. Transmitted herewith are two copies each of all back issues of the Southern School News. As other copies are issued, they will be forwarded by routing slip.

ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (105-34237) (Encls.)
1 - Memphis (105-00)

FVN:ER
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/15/01 BY 60267WLS
915421 EP/L57

18 Enclosure is Detached for Publication Files
SEE: []
001 A
2-23-56

RECORDED - 7

INDEXED - 7

105-34237-15
24
2 FEB 17 1956

CENTRAL RESEARCH

INT. SEC.

EXP. PROC.

1 copy each
to []
1/15 2/3/56
[]

Publications

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-34237)

DATE: 2/21/56

FROM : SAC, Memphis (105-00-32)

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES
RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/67 BY 60247N

ATT'N: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Rebulet 2/7/56 requesting to be advised whether or not Bureau Form 5-1 dated 1/20/56 was returned to the Bureau.

Please be advised that this office is unable to locate Bureau Form 5-1 dated 1/20/56 or any record of it having been received here. However, for the Bureau's information, no contract or subscription to publications of the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi has been entered into by this office. SA GEORGE A. EVERETT receives copies of various publications sent out by this organization by virtue of being placed on their mailing list as a courtesy from the Executive Secretary of the organization. Included in the material are copies of the monthly publication "The Citizens Council," published in Jackson, Mississippi. This is the only regular publication of that organization.

Pamphlets, mimeographed sheets, and throw-aways are also published and mailed out by the ACCM headquarters. Only one copy of the material is received by SA EVERETT, however, he has asked that two copies be forwarded to him in the future. As these are received, they will be routed to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section.

- 2 - Bureau (105-34237)
1 - Memphis (105-00-32)

C&P: MRS

(3)

[illegible]

RECORDED-37

5-3423

7 FEB -27 1956

15837 R 36192

ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЙ АРХИВ
ИСТОРИКО-РЕВОЛЮЦИОННОГО
ДОКУМЕНТА

8-27-1950

187

CENTRAL RESEARCH

SUBV. CONTROL

Wm. C. ...

52 MAR 2 40 I
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECT
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECT

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 15, 1956

FROM : SAC, New Orleans

ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH

SECTION

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI
IS-X

Bulet 12/6/55 in case entitled "Citizens' Councils and States' Rights Movement, IS-X," Bufile #105934237, called attention to SAC Letter 54-74, relative to furnishing the Bureau with copies of publications of organizations advocating the maintenance of segregation.

Enclosed are two (2) copies each of the October, November and December, 1955, and the January, 1956, issues of "The Citizens' Council," the official publication of captioned organization. This constitutes all of the issues of this paper to date.

In the future, the Bureau will be furnished with
copies of each issue of this paper.

- 2 - Bureau (105-34237) (Enclosures 8) (RM)
- 2 - Memphis (105-121) (RM)
- 2 - New Orleans (105-587) (105-492)

ZJVL:eo

(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/18/81 BY 918404

RECORDED - 93

7-1
2-FEB 17 1956

CENTRAL RESEARCH

MAR 9 1956

CLOSURE

4 Enclosure (s) Detached for Publication Files

Publications

22 MAR 20 11 05 037

22 MAR 20 11 15 037

EXP. PROC.

202 HCHAE328 JARTN3
FBI

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-34237-2

March 2, 1956

[redacted]
[redacted]
association of Citizens Councils of
WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL OF ARKANSAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

This is to record the fact that the Little Rock office is forwarding by routing slip two copies of each issue of the publication "Arkansas Faith," which is published by the captioned organization. One copy of this publication is being forwarded to the Department of Justice by the Internal Security Section and one copy is being retained in Publication Files.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be recorded in file number 105-40673 with copies in 100-415762 and 105-34237.

BTF:mjh

(5)

1 - Section tickler

1 - [redacted]

1 - Bufile 100-415762

1 - Bufile 105-34237

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-21-89 BY SP-1 AG-FC

#295814

105-34237-
NOT RECORDED

141 MAR 2 1956

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

REPLACEMENT OF ORIGINAL

FBI

Date: 3/9/56

AIRTEL

Transmit the following message via

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

From SAC, CHICAGO (100-31900)(100-

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-)(100-

RACIAL MATTERS;
WHITE CITIZEN'S COUNCIL
INTERNAL SECURITY - M

CARE SHOULD BE USED IN HANDLING AND REPORTING
THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY
OF THE INFORMANT.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable informa-
tion in the past, made available to SA [redacted] on
March 8, 1956, for photostating a copy of a letter and an
enclosure to this letter which was being submitted by
[redacted] from [redacted] to SAM KUSHNER,
Executive Secretary of the Illinois-Indiana CP District. (S)(u)

This letter is on the stationery of the United
Automobile Workers and is addressed to "Officers, Board Members
and International Representatives". It is from "EMIL MAZEY,
Secretary-Treasurer". The subject of the letter is "growth
of white councils and other pro-segregation groups in the South".
The letter encloses a 12 page survey which the letter states was
"recently made for us concerning the growth and development of
the White Citizen's Councils and other anti-racial groups in
the South. I urge you to read this study very carefully because
it clearly defines the problems that our union has in coping
with anti-democratic forces in the South and within our union."

(u)(f) One photostatic copy of this letter and one
photostatic copy of the survey, which is self-explanatory,
is being enclosed herewith both to the Bureau and to the
Detroit Office. The Chicago copy is located in Chicago file
100-19491-1A26. (u)

- 4 - Bureau (REGISTERED) (Encls. 2)
- 1 - Detroit (REGISTERED) (Encls. 2)
- 100-6075 (Cominfil UAW-CIO)
- 6 - Chicago (u)
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - 100-2748 (SAM KUSHNER)
- 1 - 100-7441 (Cominfil - UAW-CIO)
- 1 - 100-19491 (CP-Domestic Administration Issues)

Approved: [redacted]
Jek/jcn Special Agent in Charge

(11)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

Classified by 5875 B ab 8
Declassify on: IND 7-1-80

TWA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

SECRET

25 MAR 12 1956

3-19-56

Sent M Per

UNRECORDED COPY

ENCLOSURES (2) TO BUREAU

FROM SAC CHICAGO (100-31900)(100-

re: RACIAL MATTERS

WHITE CITIZEN'S COUNCIL
INTERNAL SECURITY - M

One photostatic copy of UAW letter
dated 2/16/56 from EMIL MAZEY to
Officers, Board Members and Inter-
national Representatives;

One photostatic copy of 12 page memo
dated 1/30/56, entitled, "On the Role
of the White Citizens Council and
Its Role With Anti-Labor Forces in the
South."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED on envelope
DATE 11/16/01 BY 60267 WKS/ELH
918421

ENCLOSURE



Inter-Office Communication

February 16, 1956

To Officers, Board Members and International Representatives
From Emil Mazey, Secretary-Treasurer
Subject Growth of White Councils and other
Pro-segregation groups in the South

Greetings:

I am sending you a survey that was recently made for us concerning the growth and development of the white citizens' councils and other anti-racial groups in the South.

I urge you to read this study very carefully because it clearly defines the problems that our Union has in coping with anti-democratic forces in the South and within our Union.

I want to call to your attention the fact that most of the leaders of this anti-democratic movement in the South are anti-labor as well as anti-Negro. Leaders of the white councils are corporation officials, corporation lawyers, and public officials who are anti-labor. Leaders of these groups have been the chief spokesmen in seeking and promoting anti-labor legislation in the South.

I urge all of our staff members assigned to the South to keep my office advised of the activities of these anti-union groups and particularly as these activities affect our own Union and the rest of the labor movement.

Fraternally yours,

Emil Mazey
Secretary-Treasurer

EM:oz
oeiu42

612-48078-50

DECLASSIFIED BY 40267W25 Bp/ly
ON 4/15/07
9/15/21

(Confidential and not for Publication)

January 30, 1956

ON THE RISE OF THE WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL AND ITS TIES WITH ANTI-LABOR FORCES IN THE SOUTH

A new and more dangerous type of Ku Klux Klan than the one which became a political power in the 1920's is being rapidly organized in the South today. It does not operate behind hoods but is openly led by prominent citizens. Included among its leaders and sponsors are corporation lawyers, bankers, industrialists, large farmers, judges of courts of law, local and state politicians. There are also several governors, United States Senators and members of the House of Representatives involved in the movement.

The movement is ostensibly aimed at "keeping the Negro in his place" through use of economic boycotts and intimidation. On the basis of our recent investigation, we are convinced that it is also directed at the trade union movement.

The neo Klan movement started in rural Mississippi shortly after the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in May of 1954 outlawing segregation in the schools. At least in the beginning, the White Citizens Council were based entirely on the fears of the southern whites that the Negro would soon achieve economic and social equality as a result of the Court's decision. It also became apparent to the local and state leaders that this spontaneous movement against desegregation could be quickly organized and become a powerful tool to maintain their own special interests. The leading citizens also feared that violence directly conducted by the White Citizens Councils would result in federal intervention in the states. They therefore assumed open control and began directing the activities of the White Citizens Councils on a local and state basis, utilizing the economic boycott and intimidation of Negroes in a manner that appeared to be within the law.

There have been many acts of violence. At least three Negroes have been killed in Mississippi for asserting their rights. Several others have been shot and beaten. Hundreds have been forced to leave their jobs and homes due to threats of violence and the imposition of economic boycotts. While it is probably impossible to prove that the White Citizens Councils are directly responsible for the violence that has ensued, there is no doubt that the organization created the atmosphere in which it was possible for the Chicago boy, Emmett Till, to be murdered and for the perpetrators of the crime to escape justice.

Ministers, Educators, Doctors, Business Men Victimized

Not all of the victims of the new type Ku Klux Klan have been Negroes. Several white Protestant ministers have been forced to resign by their churches. Among these were the [redacted] of Durant, Miss.,

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[redacted] in Batesboro, South Carolina and [redacted] of Mathews, North Carolina. A Negro Catholic priest, [redacted] was prevented from celebrating mass at a chapel in Louisiana. [redacted] Dean of Education, University of South Carolina, was forced to resign after publicly stating that segregation could no longer be justified and should end as soon as practical. [redacted] with a large rural practice in Holmes County, Mississippi, along with a manager of a cooperative farm project, was ordered to leave the state by a mass meeting of "700 citizens." [redacted] were accused of having "strange racial views." A tape recording of the questioning of four Negro boys made by county officials and officers of the White Citizens Council was used to inflame the "700 citizens" against [redacted] the farm manager. [redacted] is also Secretary-Treasurer of the National Agricultural Workers Union. The county sheriff placed a road block on the highway leading to [redacted] clinic and his practice was reduced 50 per cent as patients feared to visit the clinic to secure treatment. The doctor's fire insurance policies were also cancelled.

Numerous incidents of independent merchants being forced out of business by economic boycotts imposed by the White Citizens Councils have been reported. Among these was A.D. Steward, farm implement dealer of Tchula, Miss. Mr. Steward was formerly an official of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and administrator of Farm Security Administration for the states of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana from 1940 to 1946. He was accused of having favored desegregation.

Editors of several daily and weekly newspapers have also been subjected to economic boycotts because they dared express dissent with majority opinion as mobilized by the White Citizens Councils. Among these was Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith of Lexington, Miss. who was sued by the county sheriff for libel as a result of publishing news of the sheriff's shooting a Negro without provocation. The local courts, dominated by the White Citizens Council, awarded the sheriff \$10,000 damages. Later, the Supreme Court set aside the judgment. [redacted]

[redacted] was then dismissed from his post as head of the community hospital on demand of the county Citizens' Councils. The Delta-Times Democrat, a daily newspaper owned and published by Hodding Carter in Greenville, Miss., has also been boycotted by advertisers. Carter has been most critical of the White Citizens Councils which he terms as "un-American as any bestial idea that ever came out from behind the Iron Curtain."

Pro-segregationist Organizations and Their Membership

The White Citizens Councils which have received the most publicity were first organized in Mississippi but have now spread to Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. There are 44 separate and distinct organizations which have been identified as being similar to the Citizens Councils. A complete list with estimated or claimed membership is attached to this report. Aside from the White Citizens Councils operating in the above named states, the largest of these organizations are the States Rights Councils of Florida

and Georgia, the Patriots of North Carolina, and the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties in Virginia. Some of the smaller groups are led by former Ku Klux Klansmen and/or professional racketeers. Among these are the Pro-Southerners, whose Chairman is Harry Pyle Williams of Memphis, Tenn. Williams [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A similar group is the Tennessee Society for Preservation of Segregation, headed by Arthur W. Canada, a trade unionist from Chattanooga. Williams, Canada and a Col. T. Walker Lewis of the Association of Citizens Councils of Tenn., led a motorcade of 250 people to Nashville and held a demonstration at the office of the Governor of Tennessee on January 22nd. Among the placards displayed was one reading, "God, the Original Segregationist."

It is estimated that within these 44 separate organizations there are over 500 local and county units with a paid up membership of over 200,000 and a following far in excess of this number. At least 80 per cent are members of the larger organizations named above. The fee charged individual members varies from \$2 to \$10. The organizations that operate more or less openly also admit that large contributions are received in addition to the fees charged. The names of substantial contributors are never made public.

Southern Federation Formed

In order to coordinate and weld together this new type of Klan on a southwide basis, a meeting was held in Memphis, Tenn. on December 28, 1955, when the Federation for Constitutional Government was formally organized. The White Citizens Councils, the States Rights Councils, the Patriots of N.C., the Defenders of State Sovereignty, as well as some of the smaller groups, were represented by delegates from 15 southern and border states. An Executive Committee of 17 members was chosen and empowered to organize and coordinate the movement. A legal committee of three attorneys was named. An overall Advisory Committee consisting of 108 members was also designated. The complete list of the members of the committees making up the Federation for Constitutional Government is attached to this report. The Chairman is John U. Barr of New Orleans, a self styled industrialist, who is actually a local manufacturer's representative in that city. For several years Barr was the chief spokesman for the National Association of Manufacturers in the South. He is now devoting full time to the work of the new Federation.

The chief speaker at the Memphis meeting was Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi and he made his customary attack on the NAACP and was particularly virulent in his denunciation of the AFL-CIO. The meeting was closed to the press and the public.

Nearly all of the members of the various committees of the Federation for Constitutional Government are anti-union and many of them can be identified as sponsors of state right to work laws and as supporters of Taft-Hartley.

A few examples from various states are cited:

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Among the members of the Executive Committee of the Federation for Constitutional Government are: [redacted] of Gainesville, Florida. [redacted] is a member of the Board of Directors of the [redacted] headed by [redacted] of the Taft-Hartley Act. [redacted] is active in the States Rights Council of Florida. [redacted] Leaksville, N.C., a member of the [redacted] Committee of the Federation for Constitutional Government, is also [redacted] of the Patriots of N.C., Inc. and director of organization in his home county. [redacted] is a former steward in [redacted]

[redacted] of Memphis is a member of the [redacted] Committee of the Federation for Constitutional Government and [redacted] the Associated Citizens Councils in Tennessee. [redacted] operates a [redacted] Some of his employees were once organized, then the unionized section of the business was closed. He is also a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce in Memphis and is known to be anti-labor. Of the 10 members on the Advisory Committee of the Federation for Constitutional Government from Louisiana, six were actively engaged in the movement to enact the Right to Work law in 1954. They are as follows:

1. T. M. Barker, Lockport, La., a sugar cane mill operator and plantation owner, Chairman of the Labor Committee, American Sugar Cane League, an organization representing the corporations engaged in producing and processing Louisiana's largest crop. Barker appeared before the Legislative Committee holding hearings on the Right to Work legislation and urged its enactment. Afterwards, the American Sugar Cane League boasted that it took the lead in organizing "Right to Work Councils" in nearly all of the parishes (counties) in the state. The ASCL is reported to have spent \$80,000 in securing final passage of the Right to Work law. Later, the former Right to Work Councils provided the basis for organizing the White Citizens Councils and Southern Gentlemen's Clubs in a number of rural areas. Barker is a frequent speaker at meetings of these groups.
2. Malcolm Daugherty, Baton Rouge, has been President of the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation since 1935 and was at one time also a member of the state legislature. He was a sponsor of the Right to Work law in 1954 and appeared at the legislative hearings on behalf of the 20,000 farm bureau members in Louisiana to urge its adoption. The Farm Bureau local and county units are now supplying the leadership for the organization of the White Citizens Councils and Southern Gentlemen Clubs.
3. John Garrett of Haynesville, La., an attorney, is a member of the state legislature and led the floor flight in 1954 for enactment of the Right to Work law.
4. Leander H. Perez of New Orleans is district attorney for Placcamine and St. Bernard parishes and is the political leader of southern Louisiana. He is reputed to be a millionaire with oil, sulphur and fisheries' interests. Perez appeared at the legislative hearings on the Right to Work bill and urged its adoption.

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He is a member of the Legal Committee of the Federation for Constitutional Government and is the chief speaker at organization meetings of both the White Citizens Councils and Southern Gentlemen. His brother is sheriff of St. Bernard Parish and was involved in the incident at Jesuit Bend chapel when a Negro priest was prevented from saying mass. Afterward, Leander Perez attended an open meeting in the community when a White Citizens Council was formed.

5. Joe W. Pitts is a hardwood dealer in Alexandria, La. He was a member of the state legislature in 1946 and introduced and led the fight for passage of the Right to Work law which was vetoed by Governor James Davis. Pitts appeared at the 1954 hearings and lobbied for enactment of the law.

6. W. M. Rainach of Houma, La. is a state senator representing sugar cane and oil interests. Rainach introduced the Right to Work bill in 1954 and pushed it through the legislature. He is also the leader of the pro-segregationist forces in the legislature and is the author of the bill appropriating \$100,000 to be used in the legal fight against the U.S. Supreme Court decision.

The other four members of the Federation for Constitutional Government from Louisiana are as follows:

1. Sam H. Jones of Lake Charles, former governor and the leading corporation attorney in southwest Louisiana. As far as is known, Jones had no open role in the Right to Work movement, but is known to be anti-union.

2. F. Edward Hebert of New Orleans, a member of Congress, is a former newspaper man, once editor of the New Orleans States. Hebert voted for passage of Taft-Hartley and also voted wrong on all but three issues affecting labor's welfare.

3. [REDACTED] of Shreveport is a corporation lawyer and as far as is known, had no open role in the Right to Work movement. He is on the [REDACTED] Committee of the Federation for Constitutional Government.

4. [REDACTED] is an attorney in New Orleans.

Further information on all members of the Federation for Constitutional Government in each of the states is being sought and a supplemental report will be made at a later date.

Incidents of Interference in Trade Union Affairs

There have been numbers of reports from all sections of the South about the interference in trade union affairs by pro-segregationist organizations. While there has not been time to make a first hand investigation of most of these reports, the following incidents are authentic.

1. During the past year an organizing campaign conducted at the Manhattan Raybestos plant in Charleston, S. C. was disrupted by the local unit of the White Citizens Councils of South Carolina after 75 per cent of the Negro and white workers employed in this plant had been enlisted by the United Rubber Workers.

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2. In July 1955 the Chattanooga, Tenn., school board announced a plan for future integration of the public schools. At its next regular meeting, the Chattanooga Central Labor Union voted to approve the action of the school board in complying with the Supreme Court's decision. The Tennessee Society to Maintain Segregation, which is headed by [REDACTED] a member of the Printing Pressmens' Union, began a campaign among locals affiliated with the central body and at a subsequent meeting the previous action upholding the City School Board's decision was rescinded. [REDACTED] and his associates held that an officer of the Central Labor Union who is also President of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, was responsible for this action and an unsuccessful attempt was made to defeat him at the state convention.

3. James Hanna, Laurel, Miss., President of the State CIO Council, was quoted in a news story appearing in the Jackson State Times as saying that Senator James O. Eastland was directing a movement among local unions to disaffiliate from the national and international unions as well as the national AFL-CIO. There have also been off the record statements to newspaper men by leaders of the White Citizens Councils that they are planning to set up independent unions and challenge AFL-CIO unions in NLRB elections. So far, no cases have come to public attention on this score. In many areas where the White Citizens Councils and other similar organizations have been formed, large numbers of trade union members have joined this movement. Local union leaders have found it increasingly difficult to process grievances of Negro members with management. Top officials of the Armstrong Rubber Co. at Natchez, Miss. are also officers of the local White Citizens Councils and some white plant employees are also known to be members. In Hammond, La. a former officer of a local of the National Agricultural Workers Union was among the organizers of a unit of the White Citizens Council. A number of members of the United Steel Workers of America in the Alcoa plant are known to have joined the White Citizens Council at Marysville, Tenn.

Organizers on the staffs of AFL-CIO, the national and International Unions assigned to work in the South know that they must be extremely careful in what they say on the segregation issue at all times. It is becoming much more difficult to organize Negro and white workers employed on the same jobs, especially in areas where the neo Klan movement has gained a foothold.

Many individuals and organizations who normally would be expected to speak out and attempt to rally the constructive forces of the South against the menace of the White Citizens Councils are either unaware of the dangers inherent in this movement or are intimidated. The labor movement which has some political and economic power in the larger industrial areas of the South also appears to be immobilized. Unless a program initiated by the AFL-CIO and the national and International Unions is developed to expose the White Citizens Councils, future organizing campaigns planned by AFL-CIO may as well be stopped at the Mason-Dixon line.

LIST OF KLAN TYPE ORGANIZATIONS

(Estimated or claimed membership - 208,130. Local units - 568)

December 28, 1955

ALABAMA: 10 units. 1,000 members (estimate)

Alabama Citizens Councils (10 units as of Dec. 1, 1955, with plans afoot for units in each of state's 8 congressional districts) Alston Keith, Selma, Ala. (active in the Dallas County Council) one of most vigorous spokesmen.

ARKANSAS: 8 units. 1,000 members (estimate)

Committee representing Segregation in the Hoxie Schools, Hoxie, Ark. White America, Inc., L. D. Poynter, Pine Bluff, Ark. White Citizens Councils -- [redacted] Crossett, Ark. [redacted] Hot Springs, Ark.

DELAWARE: 3 units. 250 members (estimate)

Christian Americans Segregation Association, Inc., Shelbyville, Del. (claims to be nationwide organization) National Association for the Advancement of White People, Bryant Bowles, Houston, Del. We, the People, [redacted] Seaford, Del.

GEORGIA: 60 units. 10,000 members (estimate)

Christian Civic League, E. G. (Parson Jack) Johnston, Columbus, Ga. States Rights Council of Georgia, Inc., [redacted] Augusta, Ga.

FLORIDA: no information

Florida States Rights Council

LOUISIANA: 100 units. 20,000 members (estimate)

Federation for Constitutional Government, John U. Barr, New Orleans, La. (Parent organization for units in Tennessee, Mississippi and Ga.) Knights of the White Christians, Alvin A. Cobb. Organization reported in July, 1955, but no reports of activities since. American Society for the Preservation of State Government and Racial Integrity, [redacted] New Orleans, La. Organized in July, 1955, but no reports of activities since. Southern Gentlemen, Baton Rouge, La.

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MARYLAND: 4 units. 250 members (estimate)

Anne Arundel County group reported organized during the summer, but no name given.

Baltimore Association for States Rights, Charles J. Luthardt,
1340 W. Ostend St., Baltimore, Md.

Maryland Petition Committee, [REDACTED] Jessup, Md.,
President [REDACTED] secretary [REDACTED]

legal counsel. (Probably affiliated with the Maryland States
Rights Committee, Jessup, Md.)

Better Dorchester Schools, Inc., [REDACTED] Cambridge, Md.

MISSISSIPPI: 300 units. 75,000 members (public statement)

Delta Council of White Leaders

Friends of Segregated Schools, Miss Alma Hickman, William Cary
College, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Jackson States Rights Association (recently changed name to Jackson
Citizens Council), [REDACTED] Jackson, Miss.

Mississippi Association of Citizens Councils, Robert B. Patterson,
Winona, Miss.

MISSOURI: 1 unit. 100 members (estimate)

National Citizens Protective League, [REDACTED] St. Louis, Mo.

NORTH CAROLINA: 45 units. 25,000 members claimed

North Carolina Association for the Preservation of the White Race, Inc.,
[REDACTED] Durham, N.C.

Patriots of North Carolina, Inc., [REDACTED] Greensboro, N.C.

United Political Education Council, Durham, N.C.

OKLAHOMA: 1 unit. 200 members (estimate)

Citizens Council of Oklahoma City, [REDACTED] Oklahoma City,
Okla.

SOUTH CAROLINA: 60 units. 40,000 members claimed

American Education, Inc., [REDACTED] Hartsville, S.C.
Committee of 52, Columbia, S.C.

Dorchester County group reported organized at Haleyville during the
summer, but no name given.

Pond Hollow Segregation Club, Pond Hollow, S.C.

States Rights League of Florence, [REDACTED] Florence, S.C.

States Rights League of Sumter (now Citizens Council), [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Sumter, S.C.

South Carolina (Cont'd)

States Rights League of Lee County
Grass Roots League

TENNESSEE: 10 units. 5,000 members (estimate)

Anderson County Federation for Constitutional Government
Pro-Southerners, [REDACTED] Memphis, Tenn.

Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Tennessee Society to Maintain Segregation, [REDACTED]
Chattanooga, Tenn.

TEXAS 12 units. 20,000 members claimed

Citizens League for School Home Rule, [REDACTED] Houston,
Texas

Texas Citizens Councils, [REDACTED] Dallas, Tex. (claims 20,000
members in 12 cities)

VIRGINIA: number of units unknown. 10,000 members (estimate)

Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberty, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Powhatan, Va.

Virginia League, [REDACTED] Highland Springs, Va.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO FEDERATION FOR
CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

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3. Olin H. Horton, Birmingham
4. M. Alston Keith, Selma
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3. DeCarr D. Covington, Jr., Dade City
4. Dan T. Crisp, Jacksonville
5. Gen. Sumter L. Lowry, USA Retired, Tampa
6. Col. A.S. Matthews, USA Retired, Tallahassee
7. Mrs. Ruth A. Nooney, Jacksonville
8. John W. O'Bannon, West Palm Beach
9. Roy Page, Coral Gables
10. Edgar W. Waybright, Sr., Jacksonville

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4. Hon. R. O. Arnold, Covington
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8. Hon. Hugh G. Grant, Augusta
9. Hon. James S. Peters, Manchester

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2. Hon. F. Edward Hebert, New Orleans
3. T. M. Barker, Lockport
4. Malcolm Dougherty, Baton Rouge
5. Hon. John S. Garrett, Haynesville
6. Hon. Leander H. Perez, New Orleans
7. Joe W. Pitts, Alexandria
8. Hon. William M. Rainach, Homer
9. Walter J. Suthon, Jr., New Orleans
10. W. Scott Wilkinson, Shreveport

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4. Hon. Tom P. Brady, Brookhaven
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8. Ellett Lawrence, Greenwood
9. Hon. Walter Sillers, Rosedale
10. W. J. Simmons, Jackson

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2. Joe E. Dunn, Clinton
3. Fielding L. Fry, Greensboro
4. Dallas E. Gwynn, Leaksville
5. A. Allison James, Greensboro
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10. Hon. Charles Stainback, Somerville

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7. Hon. John W. Clark, Greensboro, N.C.
8. Farley Smith, Lynchburg, S. C.
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10. Hon. R. A. Stuart, Fort Worth, Tex.
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13. James D. Johnson, Crossett, Ark.
14. T. Walker Lewis, Memphis, Tenn.
15. Edward H. Malone, Louisburg, N.C.
16. Mrs. Hallie M. Kendall, Charleston, W. Va.
17. J. Evatts Haley, Canyon, Tex.

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2. Hon. Leander H. Perez, New Orleans, La.
3. Hon. W. Scott Wilkinson, Shreveport, La.

105-34254-219

J-19 (11-22-55)

Subversive Listing Asked By Powell for White Units

Representative Powell, New York Negro Democrat, called on Attorney General Brownell today to list as "subversive" the white Citizens' Councils which are active in the fight against desegregation in the South.

The Congressman announced his action in an address for Founder's Day ceremonies at Howard University.

At the same time he accused the White House of "passing the buck" and renewed his proposal that President Eisenhower call leaders of the Negro and white races in the South to a conference to work out a program for interracial peace.

He also called on Adlai Stevenson, as the 1952 Democratic presidential nominee and titular head of that party, to arrange for a Democratic National Committee vote on whether Senator Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, an active opponent of racial integration, shall succeed to the chairmanship of the Senate Judiciary Committee which passes on civil rights issues.

Mr. Powell told his audience that "the future of America as a first-class power is being de-

cided" in racial disputes "behind the dark curtain in Alabama."

He referred to the bus boycott by Negroes in Montgomery over segregation rules in the public conveyances, and the riot-marked and much-litigated efforts of Autherine Lucy to be the first Negro student at the University of Alabama.

"The peoples of Asia and Africa have decided that no nation is going to be a first-class nation in tomorrow's world that has second-class citizens," Mr. Powell said.

The world, he asserted, is judging America as a democracy "upon the basis of the calculated lawlessness in the six defiant States."

Prime Minister Nehru of India and Premier Nasser of Egypt, for instance, Mr. Powell said, are "very vitally interested" in what happens to Miss Lucy and to those arrested as leaders of the bus boycott.

Mr. Powell, a clergyman as well as a lawmaker, paid special attention to the arrest of 26 Negro ministers in the Montgomery dispute.

Asserting that that action has placed America "on an equal basis of religious persecution with godless Soviet Russia and its minions," Mr. Powell said in reference to Roman Catholic prelates imprisoned by Soviet satellite regimes:

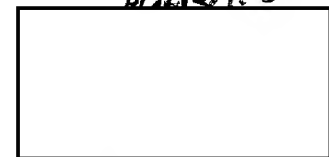
"America now has its Archbishop Stepinacs and its Cardinal Mindszenty."

Mr. Powell's letter to Mr. Brownell, which he said was dispatched today, asked for inclusion on the Justice Department's subversive list of "those white citizens' councils who are subverting the law of our land, who are disloyal to the Constitution of the United States, who refuse to accept the decision of the Supreme Court, who are scoring day after day great victories for communism against our democracies."

He said they come in the classification set out in an executive order by Mr. Eisenhower, of groups "who through acts of force deny other persons their rights under the Constitution or seek to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

Tolson ☒
Nichols ☒
Boardman ☒
Belmont ☒
Mason ☒
Mohr ☒
Parsons ☒
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
Nease ☒
Winterrowd ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒

[Handwritten signature]
GARDNER



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915421 EP/LSH

52 APR 4 1956

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star *FINAL A-1*
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date MAR 2 1956

NOT RECORDED
126 APR 2 1956

In renewing his call for a White House conference, Mr. Powell said the time Mr. Eisenhower recently spent shooting quail in Georgia "could have been profitably spent in conference with Negro and white leaders to keep Negroes from being shot."

He applied his "buck passing" description to a White House letter, responding to his original proposal, which suggested that Mr. Powell and other lawmakers speed up congressional action on a White House plan for a commission to consider civil rights matters.

Unless the President shows he has "the physical strength" for a White House conference on the subject, Mr. Powell said, "we are not going to be able to accept his word that he is physically fit to be President of the United States for another four years."

Hits Stevenson Proposal

Mr. Powell rejected what he called the "moderation" proposal of Mr. Stevenson on the segregation issue. He made a "demand" that Mr. Stevenson take a position without "shilly-shallying, pussy-footing and double-talking" if he "expects to continue to be the leader of many Negroes and right-thinking whites."

Three colored leaders were honored for outstanding post-graduate achievement at the exercises commemorating the 89th anniversary of the founding of the university.

At the charter day program, held in Rankin Memorial Chapel on the campus, the following received scrolls:

Llewellyn J. Scott, founder and director of Blessed Martin de Porres Hospice, a Southwest home for the indigent, for social work.

Frederick D. Wilkinson, registrar of Howard University since 1920, for endeavors in the field of education.

Dr. August C. Terrence, president of the National Medical Association, for public service for his efforts to obtain voting rights for Negroes in Louisiana.

University President Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, told the story of the growth of the institution from a single two-story frame building to the \$23 million plant it is today. The invocation was delivered by Dr. Daniel G. Hill, dean of Rankin Chapel. Music was furnished by the university choir.

The exercises were attended by members of the student body, civic and educational leaders from the area.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/81 BY 4420MML/5
9/15/82 E.P.H.M.

Routine Slip
FD-4 (8-18-54)

Date 2-21-56

To
☐ Director *104* FILE # *Bu 34237*
1 Att. Central Research Sec.
☐ SAC *2 messian* Title
☐ ASAC *2 messian* CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES
☐ Supv. RIGHTS MOVEMENTS.
☐ Agent INTERNAL SECURITY - X
☐ SE
☐ CC
☐ Steno
☐ Clerk

ACTION DESIRED

<input type="checkbox"/> Reassign to	<input type="checkbox"/> Initial & return	<input type="checkbox"/> Open Case
<input type="checkbox"/> Send Serials	<input type="checkbox"/> Search & return	<input type="checkbox"/> Expedite
<input type="checkbox"/> Submit report by	<input type="checkbox"/> Recharge serials	<input type="checkbox"/> Correct
<input type="checkbox"/> Submit new charge-out	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare tickler	<input type="checkbox"/> Call me
<input type="checkbox"/> Leads need attention	<input type="checkbox"/> Return serials	<input type="checkbox"/> See me
<input type="checkbox"/> Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.	<input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledge	<input type="checkbox"/> Type
	<input type="checkbox"/> Bring file	<input type="checkbox"/> File
	<input type="checkbox"/> Delinquent	

Attached copies on material were received through the mail by SA GEORGE A. EVERETT from State Hqrs. of the Association of Citizens' Councils of Miss. Each piece has been identified by SA EVERETT. These are the only copies received.

NOT RECORDED
MAR 12 1956

66 MAR 16 1956

SAC PIPER - Memphis
Office

ENCLOSURE

SAC, New Orleans

March 16, 1956

Director, FBI (105-34237)

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS'
COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

The New Orleans Office is requested to obtain and furnish the Bureau promptly one copy of the book "Black Monday" by Tom P. Brady.

1cc - Memphis (For Information)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/14/81 BY 60247 NLS/KP/hmy
916421

5/14/56 New Orleans
requesting 2 copies of 2-56 issue
of "Mississippi Council".
by 3-29-56
2 copies of the 2-56 issue received
by airmail from New Orleans.
1 copy left to left by
of Internal Security not filed in
publications. by 4-16-56

RECORDED - 19

105-34237-221

YELLOW: Brady is segregationist who wrote "Black Monday" in connection with Supreme Court decision of 5-17-54. It is believed advisable that a copy of this book be available at the Bureau.

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

CFW:bas (5)

63 MAR 20 1956

MAILED 3
MAR 16 1956
COMM - FBI

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT MEMPHIS

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/15/56	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/10,17,20,21, 23,28;3/1,7, 8/56	REPORT MADE BY [redacted] rap
TITLE ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] of the CIO, received telephone calls in January and February, 1956, from [redacted] and other individuals, unidentified, who indicated affiliation with the CITIZENS' COUNCIL OF NEW JERSEY. [redacted] also received literature from this group. [redacted] reported one call was traced to a telephone listed to [redacted] Maplewood, N.J., and that one call was traced to a telephone listed to [redacted] Newark, N.J. Newark Office files and credit and criminal record checks at Newark Credit Bureau and Newark and Maplewood, N.J. Police Departments negative regarding [redacted] and [redacted] Newark, N.J., advised the Newark Office by letter he had received an anonymous telephone call in February, 1956, from a representative of the Essex County CITIZENS' COUNCIL instructing him to tell [redacted] Essex County, N.J. Freeholder, that they are sending out and distributing literature against his running for office.

- RUC -

AGENCY

REQ. REC'D

DATE FORW.

HOW FORW.

BY

PAB 6-6-2, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 097, 098, 099, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

DETAILS:

On February 1, 1956, RAYMOND DEL TUFO, JR., United States Attorney, Newark, New Jersey, forwarded to the Newark

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 3/15/77 LEO/RJC~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau (105-34237) (REGISTERED MAIL) 1-USA, Newark (REGISTERED MAIL) MAR 19 1956 2-Memphis (REGISTERED MAIL) 1-Newark (105-2692)		105-34237-293	RECORDED - 30 811-X INDEXED - 30

58 MAR 28 1956

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NK 105-2692

Office a photostatic copy of a communication received by him from [redacted] East Orange, New Jersey, of the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS (CIO), which reflected information regarding three telephone calls received by [redacted] on January 28, 1956, from unidentified individuals. These calls concerned literature left at the [redacted] residence and activities of the CITIZENS' COUNCIL in New Jersey, which included the reported burning of a cross at Bamber Lake in South Jersey. One of the callers said they had a list of the leaders of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP) and the CIO, and when they (the CITIZENS' COUNCIL) got stronger, they will take action. This caller went on to say that the CITIZENS' COUNCIL would act quickly and decisively at the right time to seize power, but that it would all be done through the ballot.

Photostatic copies of three pieces of literature left at the [redacted] residence on January 28, 1956, were furnished by USA DEL TUFO to the Newark Office by letter dated February 24, 1956. This literature included a printed pamphlet entitled "Conflicting Views On Segregation," a Congressional Record reprint of a speech on "The Dangers of Judicial Legislation," and a mimeographed sheet headed "News Flash," dealing with the father of EMMETT TILL.

EMMETT TILL was a fourteen year old Negro boy from Chicago, Illinois, who disappeared while vacationing on his uncle's farm in Mississippi in 1955. ROY BRYANT and JOHN W. MILAM were later brought to trial for the alleged kidnap-slaying of TILL, but both defendants were found innocent of murdering TILL on grounds there was reasonable doubt about the identification of the battered body pulled from the Tallahatchie River. A LeFlore County, Mississippi Grand Jury thereafter declined to indict BRYANT and MILAM on charges of kidnapping TILL from the cabin of his uncle.

Included in the communication from [redacted] was a statement that the telephone company had traced one of the calls to a telephone listed to [redacted] Maplewood, New Jersey. Tracers on the other calls were incomplete.

The Maplewood, New Jersey city directory reflects that [redacted] reside at [redacted] The employment of [redacted] was listed as a salesman in New York.

NK 105-2692

Detective [redacted] Maplewood, New Jersey Police Department, and [redacted] Credit Bureau of Greater Newark, Inc., 24 Branford Place, Newark, New Jersey, advised SA [redacted] on the respective dates of February 28, 1956, and March 1, 1956, they have no record of [redacted] in their files.

The files of the Newark Office reflect no information identifiable with either [redacted]

On February 8, 1956, USA DEL TUFO, Newark, forwarded a photostatic copy of a communication received by him from [redacted] regarding telephone calls he, [redacted] received on January 31, 1956, and February 4 and 5, 1956, from persons reportedly connected with the CITIZENS' COUNCIL. These calls dealt in general with activities and literature of the Council though one of the callers, identified by [redacted] as [redacted] told [redacted] his, [redacted] organization wants to "shoot you." [redacted] continued "there's an undeclared war on between truth and lies, and we have to use violent means."

One of the callers mentioned that a [redacted] (referred to in a subsequent call as [redacted], a leader of the American Confederate Army, had come up from Florida and had spoken at a cross burning rally. The caller said that the cross had been burned on private property in Ocean County (New Jersey). He described the American Confederate Army as an organization to resist integration.

One of these calls was traced by the telephone company, according to the communication, to [redacted] Newark, New Jersey. Tracers on the other calls were incomplete.

The 1955 Newark, New Jersey city directory reflects that [redacted] reside at [redacted] Newark, New Jersey. The employment of [redacted] was listed as a salesman.

[redacted] Credit Bureau of Greater Newark, Inc., Newark, New Jersey, and [redacted] Records Bureau, Newark, New Jersey Police Department, advised SE [redacted] on the respective dates of February 20 and 23, 1956, they have no record of [redacted] in their files.

NK 105-2692

The files of the Newark Office contain no reference to [] the American Confederate Army, or the burning of a cross in the New Jersey area. It is also noted that local news sources have not reported any recent cross burning in the New Jersey area. The Newark Office files also contain no reference identifiable with []

By letter dated February 20, 1956, USA DEL TUFO forwarded to the Newark Office a photostatic copy of a communication received by him from [] regarding a call he, [] had received from [] on February 11, 1956. Another person, unidentified but who was with [] also spoke to [] during this call. [] was told that an amateur radio network was being set up between here and the South in order that the Council could get uncensored news from the South. [] at this time, made general comments about his organization and said he was for "white supremacy." He also said he did not favor physical violence, but favored "deporting all liberals to Europe or Liberia."

The communication from [] reflected that this call had been traced to a pay telephone in Maplewood, New Jersey.

On February 7, 1956, the Newark Office received a letter from [] Newark, New Jersey, dated February 5, 1956, which reflected that on February 5, 1956, [] had received an anonymous telephone call from a person who said he was a representative of the Essex County CITIZENS' COUNCIL. The anonymous caller told [] to tell [] Essex County (New Jersey) Freeholder, that they are again sending out and distributing literature against his running for office. [] also stated in the letter that he had received a post card mailed from Winona, Mississippi, by this same group last fall.

The files of the Newark Office reflect that the September 5, 1954, issue of the "Newark Evening News," a newspaper published in Newark, New Jersey, carried an article regarding a group being organized known as the Citizens' Committee Against Police Brutality. Reverend RAPHUS P. MEANS, Pastor of the Abyssinia Baptist Church, was chairman of the organizational meeting of the committee, according to the article.

T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 31, 1954, that the Citizens' Committee Against Police Brutality organization came into being on August 30, 1954, at Newark, New Jersey. The informant continued that

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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NK 105-2692

this organization was formed as a result of alleged brutality by the Newark Police Department during the arrest of [redacted] on August 23, 1954.

T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 28, 1955, that [redacted] was at that time a COMMUNIST PARTY member.

The COMMUNIST PARTY has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The files of the Newark Office contain no reference to the Essex County CITIZENS' COUNCIL.

- RUC -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NK 105-2692

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number where Located</u>
-------------------------------	---	--------------------------	--	--

T-1.

Documentation of Citizens' Committee
Against Police Brutality

T-2. Former

Documentation of

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed, and T-symbols were utilized in this report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

This report is being classified confidential as it contains security information of a confidential nature as obtained from [] and former []

REFERENCE

Report of SA [] at Newark dated 2/3/56.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS
OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - XALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/15/80 BY 60320 VMZ/KS/MLM
44542)

GOVERNMENT

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

[redacted] a former
Confidential Informant of the New Orleans office, volunteered
the following information on March 2, 1956, to SA [redacted]

The Adams County Citizens Council recently held an
officers' election with the following officers chosen:

[redacted] Washington, Mississippi, President
[redacted] Natchez, Mississippi, Vice-President
[redacted] Natchez, Mississippi, Secretary
[redacted] Natchez, Mississippi, Legal Advisor.

[redacted] is [redacted] of the [redacted]
[redacted] who is at the present time on
[redacted] as a [redacted] with the [redacted] is normally
[redacted] of the [redacted]
[redacted] affiliated with and part owner of the [redacted]
[redacted] Natchez, is wealthy and prominent. [redacted] one
of the [redacted] of Natchez, is a member of the [redacted]
[redacted] All these men are
reputable.

[redacted] further advised on March 2, 1956, that there is a
move on foot for the locals of A.F. of L. Unions in the South
to break away from the National organization and set up
Southern Divisions of these unions. He said that friction with
in the unions had resulted from the incidents surrounding the
[redacted] case at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and that a meeting was held
at Brookhaven, Mississippi, on the night of March 1, 1956, with
TOM P. BRADY, Circuit Judge, and Advisor to various Citizens'
Council groups throughout the South, with a view of setting
up some sort of working plan to separate the Southern segments
of the A.F. of L. from the Northern segments, upon the advice
of Judge BRADY and other Citizens' Councils leaders. He re-
marked that officials of the Railroad Brotherhood from McComb,
Mississippi, attended the Brookhaven meeting.

2 - DIRECTOR (105-34237) (AM) (REGISTERED)
1 - MEMPHIS (105-121)
1 - NEW ORLEANS (105-492)
GAG:pgb
(4)

RECORDED - 64
105-34237-223
23 MAR 1956
125

NO 105-493

[] stated that he felt that violence could easily result from the action of the Southern unions locals, in fact was much more likely to result from this than from the differences between white and Negro residents. He stated that he knew how the unions worked; that they would dispatch members of goon squads to the South to take up the charters of local unions and that violence would be the natural result.

Contact will be maintained with [] in this matter.

March 15, 1956

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS
OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/15/01 BY 12217M

RECORDED - 64
INDEXED - 64

EX-125

March 2, 1956, that there is a move on foot for the locals of AF of L-CIO Unions in the South to break away from the national organization and set up southern divisions of the various unions. He said that friction within the unions has resulted from the incidents surrounding the case at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and that a meeting was held at Brookhaven, Mississippi, on the night of March 1, 1956, with a view toward setting up some sort of working plan to separate the southern segments of the AF of L-CIO from the northern segments. According to Tom P. Brady, state circuit judge who is an advisor to various citizens council groups, was present at the meeting, and also in attendance were officials of the Railroad Brotherhood from McComb, Mississippi.

[] stated he feels that violence could easily result from the action of the southern locals of the AF of L-CIO; in fact, violence is much more likely to result from this than from the differences between whites and Negroes. He stated he knows how the unions work; that they will dispatch members of "goon squads" to the South to take up the charters of local unions and that violence will be the natural result.

The above is being furnished you for your information. Any additional pertinent information received concerning this situation will be furnished you promptly.

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b7D

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

CFW:maq

(4)

COMM - FBI
MAR 15 1956
MAILED 12

6 MAY 21 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/15/01 BY 60672/PLK/ELM
918421

105-34237-3-15-56

CHANGED TO

105-45763-✓

RS

C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-34,237) RM
 FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (105-205)
 SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
 INTERNAL SECURITY - X

DATE: 3/22/56

Re Bulets 11/1/55 and 12/6/55.

In accordance with instructions contained in relets relative to acts of force and violence in connection with citizens councils, the following information is submitted. It should be noted that the incident described herein cannot be attributed to any one of the 3 citizens councils in Houston. These groups have consistently expressed opposition to any form of physical violence and have stated they wish to bring about their program through legal, parliamentary means.

On February 27, 1956, the School Board for the Houston Independent School District held a public meeting wherein various groups were invited to send representatives to express their views on the problem of desegregating Houston public schools. The CITIZENS LEAGUE FOR SCHOOL-HOME RULE, of Houston, and the TEXAS CITIZENS COUNCIL OF GREATER HOUSTON both had speakers who opposed integration at this time and who proposed various means short of integration to comply with the Supreme Court's decision. There were speakers from other groups also who favored immediate integration. The meeting was generally a peaceful one, although most of those who favored integration were subject to boos and scattered unfriendly remarks from the audience. Most of the opposition walked out in a group as the proponents of immediate integration spoke.

One of the speakers for immediate integration, who was representing a congregation of the Society of Friends, Quakers, was a Mrs. MYRA KING WHITSON. At 8:30 p.m. on Thursday, March 2, 1956, [redacted] who was home alone, was alerted by what sounded like three firecrackers being exploded in his front yard. He immediately looked outside and discovered a burning cross planted on his front yard. A neighbor later reported that he had seen an unidentified automobile speeding away, without lights. Police discovered an empty kerosene jug and the spot in a vacant lot where the cross was apparently soaked in kerosene.

2-Bureau (105-34237) RM
 2-Louisville RM
 1-Houston (105-205)
 DWM: krs
 (5)

RECORDED-48

INDEXED-48

MAR 26 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11/28/77 BY 60662 JMS/SP/ly

918421

TL

PA
 [redacted]

HO 105-205

See 6/11/56

This matter was given publicity in the Houston press and on Sunday, March 5, 1956, [redacted] received a call from a person who at first identified himself as a [redacted] but who later said he would not give his name. He spoke of the burning cross and intimated that it was the first step leading toward [redacted] death. He used the words "kill" and "murder" in describing what would happen to her, although he did not threaten to do these things himself.

[redacted] declared that [redacted] did not speak as an irrational person. She is a speech teacher and declared that his speech and word patterns were those of an educated person. She advised that he appeared to grow more and more vehement as his conversation went on. He did not claim to be the person who fired the cross on her lawn, nor did he associate himself with any organization, but did indicate that he strongly opposed integration.

[redacted] noted that a Mrs. ANNIE HARRISON had spoken at the February 27, 1956, meeting as a representative of the CITIZENS LEAGUE FOR SCHOOL-HOME RULE, but she could not identify Mrs. HARRISON with the alleged [redacted] who spoke to her over the telephone on March 5, 1956. She advised that a Mrs. PLINEY SHAW, who spoke in favor of integration, received a similar call from [redacted]

See 6/11/56

The Bureau's jurisdiction on matters of this nature was explained to [redacted] and she was further advised that there did not appear at this time to be a violation of Federal laws. This matter is being currently investigated by the Houston Police Department and representatives of the Internal Security Section of the Texas Department of Public Safety.

On March 5, 1956, Mrs. ARCHIE B. AMMONS, [redacted] Bellaire, Texas, advised she had written a letter to the Houston Post which was published in the 3/2/56 issue of the Post. She stated her letter pointed out that the Negro audience behaved much better than the white group who witnessed the School Board meeting of 2/27/56. She stated that as a result of her letter she had received a telephone call from a [redacted] or [redacted] who represented himself as a representative of the "Scientific Fact Institute". She stated this individual mentioned he had received a telephone call from an anonymous

HO 105-205

source who had indicated that an unnamed group had threatened to beat [redacted] because of her pro-Negro statements. He also pointed out to [redacted] that "all Negro preachers had syphilis". [redacted] advised she had learned from a [redacted] of Pasadena, Texas, that [redacted] had recently received a telephone call from a [redacted] of "Scientific Fact Institute" regarding a pro-integration letter she had published in the Houston Post on 3/2/56. [redacted] advised [redacted] that [redacted] had mentioned that "Scientific Fact Institute" had been closed down in the State of Kentucky.

Houston indices negative re "Scientific Fact Institute".

The Louisville Office is requested to search indices re "Scientific Fact Institute".

*No record of Scientific Fact Institute in files
3/18/56 [signature]*

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

APR 2, 1956

b6
b7c

RECORDED - 1 Director, FBI

INDEXED - 1 UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
BURNING OF CROSS
Houston, Texas
March 1, 1956
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/18/01 BY 60327 NLS EPI/LH

918421

Reference is made to my memorandum dated March 8, 1956, in which you were advised that unknown subjects burned a cross on the front lawn of [redacted] Houston, Texas, on March 1, 1956.

This demonstration was given publicity in the Houston press and on March 5, 1956, [redacted] received a call from a person who identified himself as [redacted]. He spoke of the cross burning and intimated that it was the first step leading toward [redacted] death. He used the words "kill" and "murder" in describing what would happen to her although he did not threaten to do these things himself.

Mrs. Whitson advised that a [redacted] who spoke in favor of integration in the public schools at a meeting on February 27, 1956, received a similar call from [redacted].

This Bureau's jurisdiction concerning matters of this nature was explained to [redacted] and she was advised that there does not appear, at this time, to be a violation of any Federal law under which this Bureau has jurisdiction.

On March 5, 1956, [redacted] Bellaire, Texas, advised that as a result of her writing a letter to the Houston "Post," a local newspaper, concerning the February 27, 1956, meeting, she received a telephone call from [redacted] or [redacted] who said he was a representative of the Scientific Fact Institute. She stated this individual mentioned he had received a telephone call

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

CFW:dae
(6)

COMM - FBI
APR 2 1956
MAILED 20

20 APR 4 1956

71 APR 9 1956

**Letter to Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins**

from an anonymous source who indicated that an unnamed group had threatened to beat [redacted] because of her pro-Negro statements. [redacted] advised she had learned from [redacted] of Pasadena, Texas, that [redacted] had recently received a telephone call from a [redacted] of Scientific Fact Institute regarding a prointegration letter she had sent to a local newspaper.

No information concerning the Scientific Fact Institute could be located in the files of this Bureau.

The Houston Police Department and the Internal Security Section of the Texas Department of Public Safety are currently investigating the burning of the cross on the [redacted] lawn on March 1, 1956.

Any additional pertinent information received concerning this matter will be furnished to you promptly.

2cc - Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

Routing Slip
FD-4 (8-18-54)

Date 3/21/56

To

☒ Director

FILE # 105-34237

Att. Central Research Sec. ①

☐ SAC

Title ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS

☐ ASAC

COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI

☐ Supv.

INTERNAL SECURITY - X

☐ Agent

ME 105-121

☐ SE

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Reassign to

☐ Initial & return

☐ Open Case

☐ Send Serials

☐ Search & return

☐ Expedite

☐ Submit report by

☐ Recharge serials

☐ Correct

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Call me

☐ Return serials

☐ See me

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Type

☐ Submit new charge-out

☐ Bring file

☐ File

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Delinquent

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Attached are 5 original documents, with photo copy of each, which were received through the mail by SA GEORGE A. EVERETT at Greenwood, Miss.

GAE:ER

INDEXED-41

105-34237-225 B

NOT RECORDED

20 MAR 29 1956

SAC C. E. PIPER

Memphis

Office

50 APR 10 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/16/81 BY 10267 WLS/EP/Lsm

918421

gar.

ASSOCIATION OF
CITIZENS' COUNCILS
OF MISSISSIPPI

Winona, Mississippi
December 14, 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/15/87 BY WJ 267WLS

915421 60/11/11

From JET Magazine, November 24, 1955, page 14,
"The forthcoming session of Congress will feature the
stormiest civil rights battle in history. A group of
156 lawmakers have banded into an "Operations Democracy"
to stall the works until civil rights bills are brought to
the floor."

What plans are the Congressmen in your state making
to defeat this NAACP inspired movement toward the abolition
of state lines, totalitarian government, and a classless
society, such as exists in Soviet Russia?

Write your Congressmen and have your friends do
likewise.

ENCLOSURE

105-34237-225

gac
SUBJECT: Newspaper Subscriptions

TO: All Persons Who Believe in State
Sovereignty and Who Advocate the
Continuance of the White Race

We want to ask each one of you to volunteer your services in helping spread our newspaper throughout the land. Everyone of us has bought newspaper or magazine subscriptions to some worthless cause, simply because we cannot resist good salesmanship.

It is urgent at this time that the news of the progress, the accomplishments and the objectives of the Citizens' Council be spread throughout our Nation. We must start in Mississippi and in the South.

Will you do your share in this great battle we are about to enter? The cause is just and worthy, the fee is small, only \$2.00. One man sold 143 subscriptions in his spare time and mailed them in to our Jackson Office.

How many people have said, "I am with you, if you need help, call on me." We are calling on you, and it won't cost you a dime. Help us sell subscriptions to this newspaper and mail them to W. J. Simmons, 203 Walthall Hotel, Jackson, Mississippi.

Sincerely,

Robert B. Patterson
Robert B. Patterson
Secretary
Citizens' Council

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE BY

Miss

105-34237-225

ENCLOSURE 2

AESOP'S FABLE

Once upon a time there was a monstrous, ugly evil Ogre named Naacp who set himself up as king over the fair land of Texlamissalagascncflatennark. His Vice-ogre was named Icc, and Icc called Naacp Nap because he couldn't pronounce Nāacp.

Old Nap and Icc decided they didn't like the peoples color nor their happy faces and decided to change both. First they passed a decree saying "black was white" and "white was black." Next Nap had his high priest declare it was a sin to be white and against the law to be black. He passed a law of the land making everything illegal. He then sent Icc out to remove all the white and colored signs from waiting rooms throughout the land which Icc did, with gusto!

But, lo and behold, every morning neatly painted colored and white signs were back on the doors. The station master reported to the police that something was painting signs on his doors at night. The police tried to find out what made the signs pop back everytime old Icc erased them. No reliable clues, evidence, or witnesses were ever found and no suspects were ever convicted of painting signs on doors.

The law caught one man with a paint brush and paint in his hands, but it was proven beyond a doubt that he was merely killing flies by painting their tails with a white insecticide. It was finally established by a prominent scientist that a strange bird, known as the White Throated Brusher, which is a member of the Oriole family, was doing the painting.

Colored and white signs stayed up, and of course, all the happy peaceful people used the same waiting rooms they always had. Bad people who used the wrong rooms got into fights and were arrested.

The moral of this story is that the White Throated Brusher is a remarkable bird, and he helped save a nation from the wicked Ogre Nap. Since that time the White Throated Brusher has increased by the billion. They thrive in warm climates.

THE TRUTH
THAT
SHOULD
BE PRINTED

THE WHITE SENTINEL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL CITIZENS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

JOHN W. HAMILTON,
Editor

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/81 BY 1045

HELEN M. WOLF,
Associate Editor

P. O. BOX
156
ST. LOUIS 3,
MO.

Subscription \$2.00 per year

VOL V NO. 12

Racial Integrity - Not Amalgamation

Dec. 1955

PHILIP MORRIS PRESIDENT RECEIVES URBAN LEAGUE AWARD



THOMAS SHROPSHIRE (pictured at right) is the "National Educational Director" for Philip Morris. In this capacity, the 27 year old negro travels from city to city "educating" for Philip Morris. The cigarette company has not revealed the nature of his "educational" work, but, if it is in line with the company's policies, he is engaged in promoting integration propaganda. Shropshire is only one of the negro executives employed by Philip Morris. Is it any wonder many people now refer to Philip Morris as the "negro cigarette?"



INTER-RACIAL 'BROTHERHOOD' ADVOCATED BY PHILIP MORRIS

A full page advertisement in a negro paper states: "We of Philip Morris believe in Brotherhood - We practice it. People - Not machines make Philip Morris now more than ever America's Finest Cigarette. Brotherhood Week, Feb. 21-28."

The rest of the page was devoted to inter-racial pictures to prove to the negroes that Philip Morris was for integration of the races. An example appears below. Johnnie, the Philip Morris trade mark, seems very happy to have his arms around two negroes. Naturally, none of these pictures were in the daily press - they were just for negro consumption. The owners of Philip Morris may discover that their cigarettes are just for negro consumption also. Already many stores throughout the country are reported to be refusing to carry Philip Morris as well as Marlboro and Parliament made by the same company. A buyer's strike is in process with many former Philip Morris smokers changing to other brands. Any firm that takes sides with the NAACP and the Urban League against the White Race should expect this reaction.

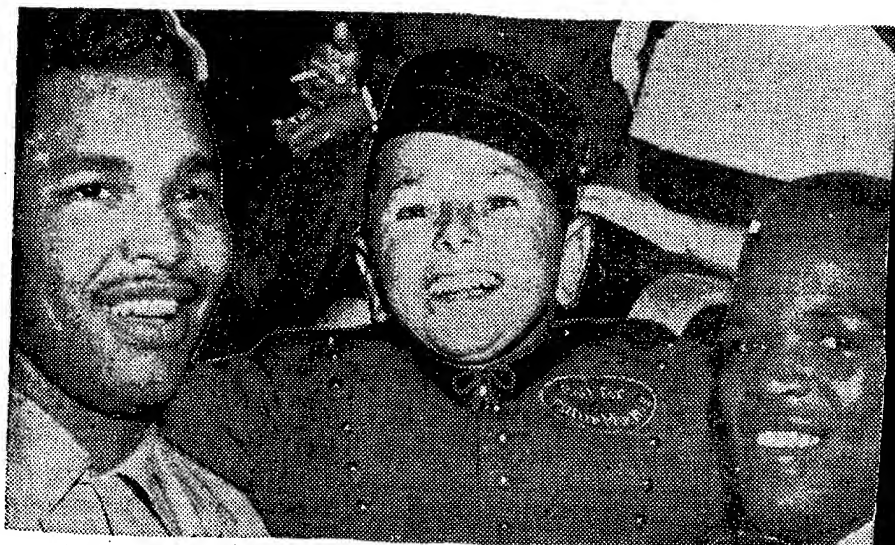
COMPANY PRAISED FOR HIRING NEGROES INSTEAD OF WHITES

O. Parker McComas (above, left), President of Philip Morris Cigarette Company accepts 'Statesman in Industry Award' from negress Beulah Whitby, Vice-President of the Board of Directors of the National Urban League. The League announced the tribute was "awarded to O. Parker McComas for pioneering in industrial race relations with social vision and distinguished statesmanship."

This award was given because of Philip Morris' large annual donations to the anti-White activities of the Urban League and because it hired negroes as salesmen and even company executives in preference to White men. One goal of the League is to force firms to hire negroes instead of Whites. Another goal is to put negroes in all-White neighborhoods and public housing.

In June, 1954, the U. S. Army declared the Detroit Urban League to be subversive and discharged negro John Harmon as "undesirable" because he had been employed by it. Sidney Williams, for years head of Chicago Urban League, was listed as a Communist by the Committee on Un-American Activities. Yet, Philip Morris gives donations to the League and accepts awards for aid given this first cousin of the NAACP.

For a free leaflet exposing the anti-White conspiracy of the Urban League, write to: THE WHITE SENTINEL, P. O. Box 156, St. Louis 3, Missouri.



ENCLOSURE 3 105-34237-225

Philip Morris First to Hire Race Men in Executive Jobs

Philip Morris Pioneers In Human Relations

Distinguished List of Firsts Is the
Record of This Progressive Tobacco
Firm . . . a Big Backer of Courier
Home Service Fairs

WHEN JOHNNY issues his famous "Call for Philip Morris," he is calling attention not only to America's finest cigarette, but also to one of industry's best race relations records. For the achievements of Philip Morris & Co. Ltd., Inc., in the field of equality and in opening economic opportunities for Negroes stand second to none among American industries.

Philip Morris was the first cigarette company to advertise in the Negro press.

The first Negro salesman to work for a cigarette company — in fact, one of the first to work for any large corporation — was hired by Philip Morris in 1935. He was Al Duval, the great All-American from Loyola University in Los Angeles. Today, Philip Morris has Negro salesmen in eleven of the major markets. Among them: Charles Blackwell in New York City; T. B. Shropshire in Brooklyn; Clarence George in Philadelphia; Herbert J. Foster in Newark; Sanborn Pumphrey in St. Louis; Baker Johnson Jr. in Detroit; John P. De Priest in Chicago; Donald E. Pruitt in the northern area of Ohio — Cleveland, Toledo, Akron and Youngstown; Melvin Montgomery in the southern area of Ohio which includes the cities of Cincinnati, Dayton and Columbus and also takes in the out-of-state cities of Louisville and Indianapolis; and Thomas H. Mills in Los Angeles.

Two Negroes hold executive positions with the company. They are Herbert H. Wright, assistant to the sales promotion manager, and William Robert Hyatt, assistant on the staff of the chief consulting chemist.

Wright's position is one of national scope. He is responsible for promoting Philip Morris in every market from coast to coast and from Canada to Mexico. During the course of a year, Wright covers an estimated million miles by car, plane and train. Prior to his present position, the Philip Morris salesman supervised the company's college program. Under his direction, Philip Morris was the first cigarette company to have Negro college representatives. Today they are on nine important Negro campuses.

Each year, Philip Morris Merchandising Awards are made to a select few of the campus representatives for their "outstanding conscientiousness and initiative in the execution of assigned duties."

William Robert Hyatt's work contributes greatly to providing the scientific basis for the company's production of a milder, less irritating cigarette. Hyatt attended Louisville Municipal College and was graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree from Howard University.

The pioneering efforts of Philip Morris in the employment of Negro salesmen and executives and in advertising in the Negro press brought the other tobacco companies into the field. On March 30, 1953, Philip Morris again made history in the tobacco industry by being the first company extending security benefits to seasonal workers — the majority of whom are Negroes.

The precedent-making agreement was made by Philip Morris with the Tobacco Workers International Union, AFL, and stipulated that seasonal employees engaged for the eight-month tobacco crop will be covered by the Group Life Insurance and Retirement Income plans, paid for entirely by Philip Morris. Continued participation in these plans, even during the off seasons, is provided for employees who maintain consistent employment records. (Both plans already apply to regular full-time employees.) The contract also called for increased wage rates, making Philip Morris' scale among the highest in the tobacco industry.

Philip Morris was the first cigarette company to reach into the Negro market by advertising their products in Negro newspapers. It was the first cigarette firm to employ Negro salesmen. Today, these men are at work in all the major markets and two of them, Herbert Wright and Robert Hyatt, hold executive positions of assistant to sales promotion manager and assistant on the staff of the chief consulting chemist of the company.

The constant drive of Philip Morris to further human relations is similarly reflected in the entertainment field.

Philip Morris broke the color line back in 1947 when it sponsored Horace Heidt's "Original Youth Opportunity" broadcasts and brought into the limelight such outstanding Negro personalities as talented Halyard Patterson of Fresno, Calif.; trombonist Stanley Morse of Zanesville, Ohio, and singer Jesse Owens of Akron, Ohio.

The Philip Morris series, "Ed-die Cantor-Show Business," saluted famous Negro greats in show business. Under this company's sponsorship, Ralph Edwards' "This Is Your Life" broadcasts paid tribute to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Walter Gordon. In the exciting intercollegiate acting competition on the "Philip Morris Playhouse on Broadway," Ed Hall of Howard University co-starred with Boris Karloff in "Outward Bound" and was hailed as one of the outstanding college contestants in the entire series.

MORE RECENTLY in January of this year, Philip Morris was the first to sponsor a program on the new National Negro Network. The daytime radio series, "The Story of Ruby Valentine," features an all-Negro cast and stars Juanita Hall, the original Bloody Mary of "South Pacific."

This precedent-shattering human relations policy of Philip Morris is best reflected in their philosophy: "People and not machines make cigarettes."

EDITORS' NOTE: The above items are photo-static reproductions of articles appearing in the negro press to encourage negroes to smoke Philip Morris Cigarettes. Philip Morris has engaged in constant anti-white, pro-negro activity in its drive to capture the negro cigarette market. Now the pro-race-mixing firm is unhappy because White Citizens are learning of its perfidy.

- 3 -
FALSTAFF CANCELS N.A.A.C.P. LIFE MEMBERSHIP

FALSTAFF BREWING CORPORATION

Executive Offices 3617 OLIVE STREET
SAINT LOUIS 8, MO.

JOSEPH GRIESEDIECK
PRESIDENT

November 29, 1955



National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

It has come to my attention that on April 21, 1954, Falstaff Brewing Corporation on the appeal of one of its negro salesmen made a contribution to your organization for a membership for that salesman. This was the first and only contribution ever made to your organization by this company. In error apparently that membership was issued in the name of Falstaff Brewing Corporation.

It has always been the policy of this corporation not to participate in controversial organizations and neither the President nor the Board of Directors of Falstaff Brewing Corporation has ever authorized its membership or participation in your association. In line with that policy they do not wish to nor did they ever authorize this corporation to espouse any of the controversial policies or aims of your organization.

In view of the above, this corporation disclaims membership in your association and asks that your interpretation of such be cancelled immediately, and that the name of Falstaff Brewing Corporation be removed from your rolls.

Very truly yours,

FALSTAFF BREWING CORPORATION

REGISTERED MAIL

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

MO,

Joseph Griesedieck
Joseph Griesedieck
President

I certify that the above is a true copy of letter sent by registered mail on November 29, 1955 to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, this 29th day of November, 1955.

My commission expires October 5, 1959.

Martha Lueck

"THE CHOICEST PRODUCT

OF THE BREWERS' ART"



FALSTAFF WANTS OUT

In the interest of fair reporting we have reproduced a photostatic copy of a letter sent by Joseph Friesedieck, President of Falstaff Brewing Corporation, to the NAACP cancelling its Life Membership and ordering its name to be removed from the NAACP rolls.

If Falstaff made a "contribution for a membership for a negro salesman," and the NAACP listed the brewery instead, then Falstaff should sue the NAACP for defamation of character. The NAACP claims the \$500 was for a Life Membership for Falstaff Brewing Corporation, not a negro salesman. In any event, Falstaff has cancelled its membership and, in a sense, repudiated any support of the NAACP's aims.

UNITED WHITE EFFORT BROUGHT VICTORY

While the WHITE SENTINEL first brought this situation to the attention of the people, many other organizations besides the National Citizens Protective Association spread the information. Citizens Councils of several states, White America of Arkansas, the Southern Gentlemen's Organization of La., Citizens United of California and others are as much responsible for this victory for White America as are we. The Southern Gentlemen's Organization of Baton Rouge, La., reprinted the first page of our October issue and distributed many thousands of copies.

By uniting our efforts, millions of people are aware of Falstaff's actions. The result was that large numbers of people stopped drinking Falstaff and many restaurants, cafes, taverns and package stores discontinued handling it. Falstaff sales dropped sharply and the company realized that it could not sell beer by aiding the enemies of the White Race. We will continue to expose any other firm that gives aid and comfort to the race-mixing cause.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS

THE WHITE SENTINEL has exposed companies which have subsidized race-mixing in various forms. We have been told that steps may be taken in the form of smears to discredit THE WHITE SENTINEL because of the tremendous job it is doing.

Since these large corporations cannot answer our charges, they may resort to smear attacks in attempt to diminish the effectiveness of THE WHITE SENTINEL. It is reported that certain pinko publications are being enlisted to do a typical left-wing, Communist smear attack on us. THE WHITE SENTINEL has always, and will continue to print

the facts. Let the chips fall where they may.

FORD CRITICIZES HIS OWN FUND

Nation-wide resentment against the race-mixing, pro-communist activities of Ford's so-called Fund for the Republic, has caused Henry Ford, the Second, to administer it a gentle tap on the wrist. In a public statement Henry, II, mildly criticized his Fund by declaring:

"As Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Ford Foundation, I have no legal right (sic) to intervene in the affairs of the Fund for the Republic. Nevertheless, I have exercised my right as private citizen to question the manner in which the Fund has attempted to achieve its stated objectives (sic). Some of its actions, I feel, have been dubious in character and have inevitably led to charges of poor judgement..."

Henry, the Second, conveniently overlooks the fact "he who pays the fiddler, calls the tune." As the Chairman of Ford's Foundation, he approved the grant of \$15,000,000 to set up Ford's Fund. Does he mean to state that he, a prominent and successful businessman would give \$15,000,000 to a bunch of left-wing, race-mixers without any strings attached? He is either more gullible, or stupid or diabolical than we thought. Evidently, the profits of the Ford Motor Co., are so huge that Henry, Junior, doesn't know or care what happens to \$15,000,000. If he were made to pay a tax on his profits, perhaps he would be more careful where they went to?

The Reason For Junior's Statement

While the Ford Motor Company has so far refused to answer letters protesting the mongrelizing, communistic activities of its Fund and its Foundation, it is beginning to feel the economic pressure. Many Ford dealers have written and telegraphed strong protests to Henry, the Second. They report buyer resistance to Ford products. Many consumers will never purchase a Ford so long as the profits of the Ford Motor Company are used to subsidize race-mixing, socialism and communism.

This was the year Ford planned to overtake Chevrolet. The AUTOMOTIVE NEWS, Nov. 21, 1955, reports that as of Sept. 1, 1954 Ford led Chevrolet by 2,600 units. Yet, for the same period this year, Chevrolet led Ford by more than 54,000 cars. This is a language even Junior can understand. It is doubtful if his feeble attempt to disassociate himself from his Fund, will make any impression on an awakening American public. Henry, II's

little speech is a weak statement from a weak man.

GOV. STRATTON IS TURNED DOWN

Attorney General Brownell has refused the Governor of Illinois' demand for a Federal investigation of the notorious Till case. Even the negro-loving, carpet-bagging Illinois Governor should know that the Federal Government has no jurisdiction in the case. He was only playing cheap politics anyway.

While Stratton is so worried about a negro in the South, he very conveniently overlooks murders in his own state. During the last 7 weeks, five White women have been strangled in Chicago alone. None of the cases has been solved. The murderer or murderers of the three young White boys, John and Anton Schuessler and Robert Peterson are still at large. The mysterious death of 12 year old Joseph Znory whose body was found in the South Branch of the Chicago River has not been solved. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Dec. 9th, printed an indignant letter from a South Side woman who complained that it was almost impossible to get a cab to drive her through South Side. The increasing wave of negro crimes on the South Side has made even cab drivers fearful of entering the negro or fringe neighborhoods of Chicago. Carpet-Bagger Stratton Fiddles

While Chicago burns from the black plague, Stratton fiddles. Even worse than that, he is more concerned over the alleged death of a negro boy in Mississippi, than he is about the safety of the White Citizens who unfortunately elected him. If a Federal investigation is needed, it should begin in Chicago!

Write Stratton Your Sentiments

Conditions are becoming so bad in Chicago that travelling people are hesitant to even stop over in the City. The negro blight is driving hundreds of thousands of Whites from Chicago. However, Stratton's only interest seems to be in the disappearance of a negro in Miss.

Gov. William Stratton, State Capital, Springfield, Illinois, should be deluged with letters from all over the country protesting his anti-White, pro-negro stand and his apparent indifference to the welfare of the White population. He should clean up his own race-mixing melting-pot back yard before attempting to interfere in the affairs of other states.

Read "The Ugly Truth About the NAACP" by Attorney General Cook of Georgia. Send \$1.00 for 10 copies to THE WHITE SENTINEL, P. O. Box 156, St. Louis 3, Mo.

FORD CANCELS PROPOSED INTER-RACIAL SHOW



PHILCO ATTEMPTS TO ANSWER

Pictured above are Hilda Simms, a light skinned mulatto who played the wife of an negro in Philco's objectionable TV show on Oct. 2nd, and her White husband, French born Richard Angerola. With her heavy make-up under the bright lights, most viewers took her to be White and Philco was deluged with indignant letters.

Philco Corporation, Philadelphia 34, Pa., is very busy sending answers to these countless thousands of protests received from all parts of the country. The form letter expresses regret that so many people thought the negress was White and goes on to assure its readers that she is not White. It also says: "It would be quite contrary to the best interests of Philco for the Company to intentionally give even an appearance of taking sides in any controversial question. We deeply appreciate expressions of opinion from our TV audience, which enables us to improve the standards of our programs. Your letter will be of great help in our future planning."

The letter does not answer why Philco sponsored the negro show in the first place and why this high yellow girl was chosen for the part. She is not a 'well-known actress' and was out of the country for 5 years. The fact that she has negro blood makes it even worse. Philco allowed itself to be used as a guinea pig by the mongrelizers. To the TV audience, she looked White, while enabling Philco to answer she wasn't White at all. Had not Philco been flooded with protests, the race-mixers would next use White girls as negroes' lovers and wives on TV. Every person who wrote Philco has had a part in this. It has made Philco apologize and promise, in so many words, that it won't happen again. Let this be a lesson to every TV sponsor. They have their fair warning. The American public will not stand for race-mixing propaganda coming into their homes via television. White Americans are demonstrating by letters and purchases that every firm which uses its profits to subsidize integration can expect the wrath of an aroused people.

Well done, White America! Falstaff, Philco and Ford are trying to get off the race-mixing hook. Philip Morris is next. A good beginning has been made. Let us all work together to finish the job.

White America is on the march.

ARTHUR GODFREY EATS CROW

In January, 1952, Gov. Herman Talmadge of Ga., spoke out against inter-racial TV shows in general and Arthur Godfrey's inter-racial quartette in particular. In his reply, the would-be singer savagely attacked Gov. Talmadge and declared: "As long as I am on the show, the Mariners are going to stay!"

Last spring, Arthur fired the Mariners without notice because they "just didn't fit into the picture any more." So many TV viewers protested the mixing and mingling of the races on Godfrey's show, that even the great "I AM" was forced to drop them.



Arthur Godfrey And His Ex-Mariners

Many thousands of protests have poured into the Columbia Broadcasting Company concerning the Ford Motor Company's forthcoming, Dec. 18th, TV inter-racial extravaganza "Salome." As yet, Ford is still planning to go ahead with its mongrelizing propaganda. However, as a result of the protests, the syndicated column "Viewing Television" reported: "CBS-TV had planned to have Paul Gregory revive his Broadway production of 'John Brown's Body' for an upcoming Ford Star Jubilee. When the sponsor (Ford Motor Co.,) heard of it, he put thumbs down, fearing it would alienate too many Southerners."

Actually, letters of protest came from every State in the Union, not just the South. Even the Ford Motor Company and Columbia Broadcasting Company are responsive to the wishes of the public. Whenever a radio or TV program indulges in race-mixing propaganda, call the local station, write the sponsor and broadcasting company. This is something everyone can do and our protests have already proven very effective. However, the fight against obnoxious TV shows has just begun. Below is an example of one of the worst TV programs now on the air - the Ed Sullivan Show. Sullivan is sponsored by Lincoln and Mercury cars. His glorification of negro entertainers is repulsive. Perhaps his sponsors only wish to sell cars to negroes. If so, Ed Sullivan and his show may cause that to happen.



LEADING ATTY. INDICTS SUPREME COURT

Since the decision of that court May 17, 1954, holding that state laws segregating the races in public schools was unconstitutional, it has lost the respect of the legal profession and does not deserve the confidence of the people. That court has set itself up as a dictator in Washington, it has arrogated to itself unlimited power which was never intended by the constitution or the people. The nine men who compose the Supreme Court of the United States are not lawyers. They are politicians. They were not elected by the people, neither were they appointed for their legal ability; they were appointed for their political influence in the states from which they come. Their decisions on the segregation cases are not based upon law; they do not follow the Constitution or precedent. They follow the political views held by each judge.

The Supreme Court of the United States has completely taken over the Legislative branch of our government. Our United States Senators and our members of Congress apparently are asleep or they are afraid of the Executive Department who appoints the members of the United

States Supreme Court. The Senate and the Congress are supreme if they would only exercise their rights in representing the people as provided by the Constitution.

About the only service that the Senate and the House is rendering is to make debts when ordered to do so by the Executive Department and provide taxes on the people to pay for these debts. The Senate and the House have the power to limit or abolish all courts except the Supreme Court and they have the power to abolish or limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States appears to be under the influence of the NAACP. It appears that any case advocated by the NAACP is endorsed by the Supreme Court of the United States. Just how long are the people going to take these sociological, psychological and communistic opinions by the Courts?

The Supreme Court of the United States, in amending the Constitution without any authority whatsoever has brought the operation of our public schools under the supervision of the Supreme Court of the

United States and in many places our schools are being operated under injunction issued by a court without any authority on earth.

I believe I can speak for Mississippi. We are not going to operate our public schools or our public parks under the supervision of the Supreme Court of the United States and there is no power that can make us do it. We are going to run our public schools in Mississippi under our own supervision and we are going to operate our public parks in Mississippi under our own control.

The influence of the Judicial Branch of our government has been destroyed by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is characteristic of the American people to take a lot of abuse and they are slow to condemn authority. I believe that the legal profession in the United States will finally repudiate the decisions of the Supreme Court in the segregation cases and insofar as I am concerned, as a lawyer, I have already done that very thing.

"If this be treason make the most of it."

Hugh V. Wall, Attorney,
Brookhaven, Mississippi
November 29, 1955

EASTLAND PROPOSES OFFENSIVE BE TAKEN AGAINST INTEGRATION

Senator Urges Formation Of
Southern Regional Group
To Keep Segregation

HITS AT HIGH COURT

Lawmaker Keynote Speaker
Before 2,500 Members Of
Citizens Council — Attack
On Sovereignty Seen

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss. Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 1.—Organization of a Southern regional commission, supported by public funds, "for a just and legal fight" to preserve racial segregation and to "tell the South's side of the issue" was proposed here Thursday by Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.)

It was made to a statewide meeting of the Mississippi Association of Citizens Councils" of sales dedicated to preser-

vation of segregation" attended by an estimated 2,500 persons in City Auditorium.

Top Officials Present

Top state officials, headed by Gov. Hugh White and members of the Legislature, were in attendance.

Keynoting the meeting, Senator Eastland charged that the desegregation decisions of the United States Supreme Court were "dishonest" and "dictated by political pressure groups bent upon the destruction of the American system of government and the mongrelization of the white race." He said the decisions struck "at the heart of the sovereignty of the states of this nation."

Senator Eastland said the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is being used as an "agent" in that move and Negroes as "a pawn by those who plot the destruction of our Government."

"This is an attack upon the sovereignty of the states, and a state has the legal right and the legal duty to protect its sovereignty," he said.

Senator Eastland charged that various foundations, including Ford and Carnegie Foundations, and other anti-segregation organizations "control news services, magazines, the radio and television chains" and are conducting a "continual rain of propaganda on the South."

Organizations Senator Eastland listed as backing the NAACP included "church groups, racial or-

ganizations, labor unions and liberal groups of all shades of Red."

Two States 'Knuckled Under'

"They run from the blood Red of the Communist Party to the almost equally Red of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.," Senator Eastland said. "If we knuckle under to this, then every right we have is gone."

'Propaganda Barrage'

"Never in the history of the United States has there been such a well planned, massive and effectively executed propaganda barrage as that now directed against us," he said. "The plan is to destroy every phase of segregation in this country."

"They have through the political opinions of the court removed the legal roadblocks," he said. "They now attempt to mold public opinion to accept full social equality and amalgamation."

Asserting "there is only one course open to us and that is stern resistance," he said, "There is no law that a free people must submit to a flagrant invasion of their personal liberty and our position is sound under the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Senator Eastland said "Mississippi is the hard core of the resistance in the country," although organizations have been set up in 30 states in an effort to resist the movement.

"The fight we must wage must be a just and legal fight," he

said. "Acts of violence and lawlessness have no place. It is imperative that we be looked upon with favor and have the best wishes of the average American."

Calls For Organization

Asserting, "The rank and file of the Negro race in Mississippi and in the South are not militantly demanding the end of segregation," Senator Eastland said it comes from "a few agitators within and the organizations in the North."

"It is to meet this threat that we must organize," he said. "It is the responsibility of the organization also to do all it can to prevent violence and to prevent the mistreatment of any man."

"No one wants to deny the Negro economic opportunity or economic equality—it is where the social question of integration and social equality enters that we draw the line," he said.

"We in the South cannot stay longer on the defensive. We must take the offensive and place our case at the bar of public opinion. Millions of fair-minded Americans in other regions denied access to the truth are being hoodwinked, misled and deceived by this cunning campaign."

"We have nothing to be ashamed of. We mistreat no one. We are proud of our system, so why not advertise and explain it? Our position is righteous and the great majority of the rank and file of the people of the North believe exactly as we do."

CHICAGO WHITES FIGHT INVASION WITH BARE HANDS



RACIAL INTEGRATION BREEDS RIOTING AND VIOLENCE IN CHICAGO

The picture above was taken after a crowd of 5,000 indignant White Citizens spontaneously protested a negro's buying the house in the all-White neighborhood at 45th and Union on Chicago's South Side. The protestors literally tore the building apart with their hands. A negro 'block-buster' had bought the property and planned to move in, when the White residents of the neighborhood rose up in righteous indignation and demolished the building.

Integration and race-mixing breed hatred, riots, violence and destruction. The entire City of Chicago is one vast tinder-box ready to explode. In spite of this, the NAACP and Urban League agitators, aided and abetted by the Communists, seek to force more and more race-mixing.

The citizens of Chicago are fighting for their homes, families and lives against the ever spreading black plague. Section after section has been devoured by the blight with Whites forced to flee. This is the meaning of integration. At the rate it is going, Chicago will soon be a vast negro ghetto.

South Deering Refuses To Run

For two-and-a-half years, the embattled residents of the South Deering Section of Chicago have actively opposed the negro invasion that threatened their homes. The integrators sought to drive a wedge in this all-White community by moving negroes under armed guard into Trumbull Park Housing Project, formerly all-White. The people resisted and have continued their resistance ever since.

After 28 months of continuous racial disorders, the city officials still refuse to move the negroes out of the project even though that would stop all the trouble at once.

Louis Dinnocenzo, President of the South Deering Improvement Association, which has been leading the fight to keep South Deering White, said:

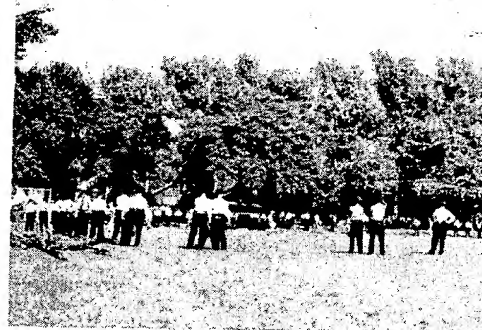
"The people of South Deering refuse to run. I have lived here for 40 years.

"There had never been a Negro resident in the Deering district for 120 years—from 95th st. to

127th st., between Stony Island av. and the Calumet River.

"We know the laws of discrimination. But the Constitution also guarantees us the right to have our own homes, to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, to be inviolate in our property rights and the protection of our homes.

"We have seen the deterioration in other neighborhoods—the great South and West sides, fine homes of our Chicago pioneers and leaders. We have seen what happened in the Fillmore district. There people are running away. We refuse to run. We will fight for our constitutional rights.



Hundreds Of Police Guard Negroes In Trumbull Park

203 Whites Arrested

Since August 5th, 1953, 203 White residents of South Deering have been arrested. Some have drawn fines of \$200. One was sentenced to 10 days in the Work House. As many as 600 police have been on duty at the housing project at one time. At this writing, 260 police are stationed at the project in 3 shifts. Yet, the struggle goes on.

Communists Active

Race riots, caused by forced integration, are meat for the Communists who do everything in their power to aid race-mixing, knowing full well the results. A pamphlet has just been published by the New Century Publishers in New York, official Communist publishers, in an all-out effort to create a national and international incident out of the Trumbull Park disorders.

Commenting on the pamphlet, Morgan L. Fitch, past president of the Chicago Real Estate Board, said in the current issue of The Survey prepared by the Charles Ringer Company:

"Far too little publicity has been given by the general press to the valiant struggle which the little people of South Deering have made against tremendous pressure to uproot them from their homes and destroy their

community.

"Mr. Hirsch leaves no doubt that the raid on South Deering home owners is intended to be the spearhead of the Communist crusade to destroy the rights of the small home owner to peaceful occupancy of his property, to superimpose the state over the man by the force of police and militia, to communize all property as public housing—all under the guise of providing better housing for the Negro, freedom be damned."

"NEGRO PASTOR ADVISES HIS PEOPLE" NOW ISSUED IN PAMPHLET FORM

The Rev. Webster McClary's frank statement printed in the October WHITE SENTINEL proved so popular that it has been issued as a separate leaflet. This negro pastor's open letter to his people should be placed in the hands of as many negroes as possible. "A Negro Pastor Advises His People" is available at the rate of:

5 copies for \$.25
25 copies for 1.00

ORDER FROM
THE WHITE SENTINEL
P. O. BOX 156
ST. LOUIS 3, MO.

THE FRUIT OF INDIFFERENCE

Where a principle is at issue, those who weakly watch and offer no assistance to either side have no part with the valiant - no part either with the victor or the vanquished. They are victims of their own evasion - not quite daring to do right, nor quite wanting to do wrong. To be indifferent to error or to any evil is to give great comfort and encouragement to error and evil. In such circumstances, indifference is an active evil. Richard L. Evans.

ORDER EXTRA COPIES FOR DISTRIBUTION

Be a missionary for Racial Integrity in your community. If the people have the facts, they will act. Order a bundle of WHITE SENTINELS today.

12 copies \$1.00
100 copies 6.00
1000 copies 45.00

THE WHITE SENTINEL
P. O. BOX 156
St. Louis 3, Mo.

NEW BOOK BY GOV. HERMAN TALMADGE

Herman Talmadge is the author of a fine book that will provide a tremendous impetus to the work for a Free White America. He proves the dire necessity for the preser-

vation of constitutional government and states rights and segregation. Copies of "You and Segregation" may be obtained from Vulcan Press, 401 4th Street, S. W., Birmingham 11, Alabama at \$1.00 a copy.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN TOURS SOUTH

Forest W. Wolf, Chairman of National Citizens Protective Association, accompanied by Helen M. Wolf, Secretary-Treasurer and John W. Hamilton, made an organizational tour the first part of December. The States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Southern Illinois, Mississippi, Arkansas and Southern Missouri were visited. Mr. Wolf met with leaders of the White Supremacy Movement and discussed plans for the future. There is a growing awareness of the need for closer cooperation among all groups working for Racial Integrity. Mr. Wolf expressed the desire of the NCPA to work with all White Supremacy groups.

TOUR BY WHITE SENTINEL EDITOR

LAFOLLETTE, Tenn. - On Nov. 11th John W. Hamilton, Editor of THE WHITE SENTINEL, spoke before the LaFollette Chapter of the National Citizens Protective Association. The meeting was held in the Junior High School. It was a pleasure to meet with our members there. Mr. Arthur Cole, National Board Member, made the arrangements aided by John Humpston, Chairman of the Chapter and Robert Baird, Sec-Treas. The entire Campbell County is organizing to resist integration. Members from Jellico, Tennessee also attended the meeting.

ALBANY, Ga. - After stopping off at Knoxville, Mr. Hamilton met with members in Albany on Nov. 13th. at

small meeting held in a private home. Our members are very active in the Racial Integrity fight.

SYLVESTER, Ga. - The Sylvester Chapter of the NCPA held a mass meeting at the Court House on Nov. 14th at which Mr. Hamilton spoke. A goodly crowd attended and there was much enthusiasm. Members from Albany also attended. Mr. Albert S. Maples, Chairman of the Chapter, presided and Ivey Shiver, Sec-Treas., aided in planning the meeting. These men mean business and are doing fine work.

PINE BLUFF, Ark. - On Nov. 14th, Mr. Hamilton spoke before the Pine Bluff Chapter of White America, Inc. to an audience of over 400 people. Former Senator Jim Johnson of Crossett, Ark., also spoke. Mr. L. D. Poynter is President of White America and presided at the meeting. Delegations from other Chapters of White America attended. This fine organization led by Mr. Poynter and Finos Phillips of Little Rock is spreading throughout Arkansas. Many new subscriptions for THE WHITE SENTINEL were obtained. The South is beginning to realize that it will be integrated unless the citizens organize for their own protection. White America is marching.

YOUTH BEATEN ON WAY FROM SCHOOL

ST. LOUIS, Mo. - A White youth, David Potter, 6027 Etzel ave., was severely beaten by 3 negro youths while on his way home from racially integrated Soldan-Blewett High School. He suffered from bruises and lacerations of the scalp, a laceration of the left eye and a possible concussion of the brain. The negroes fled after the attack. Beatings of White students is but example of integration in action.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

The White Sentinel

"Official Organ of the National Citizens Protective Association"

P.O. Box 156

St. Louis 3, Mo.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... Zone..... State.....

Rates: \$2.00 a year

Please check: New () Renewal ()

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Each subscriber to THE WHITE SENTINEL also receives the monthly News Letter of the White American News Service free of charge. Look behind the 'Silent Curtain' of the AP-Up by reading THE WHITE SENTINEL and the WANS News Letter each month. This would make an excellent Christmas gift. Subscribe for yourself and for a friend also.

ASSOCIATION OF
CITIZENS' COUNCILS
OF MISSISSIPPI
WINONA, MISSISSIPPI

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FORREST HEATH
STATE TREASURER
PRES. BANK OF WINONA
WINONA

November 8, 1955

To:

All District and County Chairmen, and the
Executive Committee

Subject: MEMBERSHIP and FINANCES

The time has now arrived when we must make our plans for the year 1956. Our State Association should have in its Treasury by December 15 between \$40,000 and \$50,000, with which to operate for the year ahead.

Each County Chairman should start his membership drive for 1956 at once, if it is not already in progress. The cotton harvesting is at a close and money is beginning to flow. Every Mississippian should be proud to spend the little amount it takes to be a part of this great cause, the outcome of which will mean the very survival of the white race in this Nation.

In addition to the membership donation to the State Association of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per member, we would like to ask that each County Chairman secure as many Special Gifts for our State Association as possible. There are many people throughout the State who will be proud to contribute \$50.00 or \$100.00, maybe more or less, to our Special Gifts Fund. Many business houses might want to make this donation. The only way either membership or Special Gifts Funds can be raised is by personal contact and unselfish devotion to our cause by our officers.

The State Executive Committee will set our budget for next year when the funds are in, and not one dime will be spent without the approval of this Committee. Our State Treasurer is the only man who is authorized to write a check against the account of the Association. Let's get this money in right away. There is much work to be done in the year ahead!

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DATE BY

For the Executive Committee

Ellett Lawrence
Finance Chairman

Dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility in our Community and in our State
er and to the preservation of our State's Rights.

ENCLOSURE

105-34237-225

Must Prepare For Long Campaign

Right thinking people, who believe in the principles of States Rights and Southern traditions, must gird for a long battle against the NAACP and communist inspired groups which are at the bottom of the present unrest which has gripped the South.

The Southern people have turned to the Citizens' Councils as a means for mobilizing public opinion to combat the propaganda which the South's enemies have been able to distribute almost at will. Citizens' Councils are organized to operate within the law and must follow the slow process of helping focus public opinion upon the truth and let the results come in due time.

A discouraging factor in the Citizens' Council vs. NAACP battle is that the NAACP apparently is able to get financing in any amount, while Southerners are reticent about backing their opinions with their cash. In other words, the Citizens' Councils, in order to be really effective, must have a great deal more financial backing than has resulted from present efforts.

Citizens' Councils are not working under cover. Every citizen who believes that the South's way of life is threatened by the present trend of events, should take part in the Citizens' Councils, and should help with financing to spread the truth regarding race relations and the dangers of trouble which come from mixing the races.

It took the NAACP over a quarter of a century to get the Supreme Court to rule in their favor. It may take that long to get the decision reversed.—Editorial in The Morning Star (Greenwood, Miss.) October 4, 1955.

NEWS BULLETIN

TO: ALL CITIZENS' COUNCIL MEMBERS
AND OFFICERS

We urge the officers of every Citizens' Council to remind your membership and supporters that the last day for the paying of poll tax in Mississippi is February 1. A reminder in the mail immediately should be sent out by each local COUNCIL to all of your members.

A Committee could be appointed to check and see who has neglected to pay their poll tax.

Does your City have an ordinance prohibiting race mixing in it's bus and train stations? If it does not, it should have at once, and this ordinance should be enforced by your Police Department.

8
ENCLOSURE

105-34237-22

NEWS FLASH

It is rumored that the Supreme Court was advised to delay its decision on interracial marriage.

To be consistent they must outlaw state laws prohibiting interracial marriages. However, it was decided not to further antagonize an already infuriated South by telling them that the people no longer have the right to regulate their own marriage laws. This would also expose the NAACP's aims regarding miscegenation.

It was decided to delay the interracial marriage case until the South had at least partially accepted integration.

5-1

Date: March 21, 1956

To: SAC, ~~Miami~~ (#105-34237)

From: Director, FBI (#105-34237)
Attention: Central Research Section

Subject: Citizens Councils and
States Rights Movements
Internal Security - X
COUNCILS and
States Rights
Movements

Publication:

- () Advise Bureau re status of subscription.
- () Not necessary to forward issues listed below:
- () Forward following issues by routing slip:

Reunit dated 1-30-56 Advise Bureau as to
whether Citizens Councils in your territory
issue any publications on a regular basis.

Reply on back - over

100-13407

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
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MAR 22 1956

105-34237

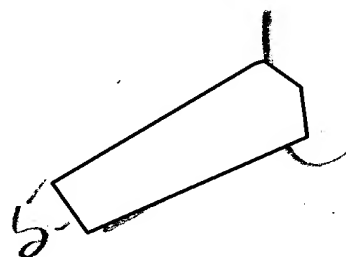
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Note on the top serial in the case file the receipt and
acknowledgment of this communication.)

CENTRAL RESEARCH

APR 11 1956
8148

File 105-34237



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3-29-56 ^{4/5}₂₅

Investigation has not shown any indication that the Citizens Councils in Florida are issuing publications on a regular basis.

C. E. Weeks
Miami, Fla

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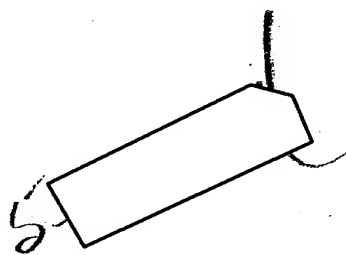
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APR 11 1956

APR 12 1956
8148

File 105-34237



March 9, 1956

**MEMORANDUM AND PETITION COMMITTEE, INC.
INTERNAL SECURITY - X**

67036

Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi

This is to record the fact that the Baltimore office is forwarding by routing slip two copies of each issue of the publication "M. P. C. Bulletin," which is published by the captioned organization. One copy of this publication is being forwarded to the Department of Justice by the Internal Security Section and one copy is being retained in Publication Files.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be recorded in file number 100-415566 with copies in 100-415762 and 105-34237.

BTF:mjh

(3)

1 - Section tickler

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1 - Bufile 100-415762

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105-34237-✓
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141 MAR 12 1956

71 MAR 14 1956

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Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New Orleans

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS'
COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

DA 4/4/56
~~INDEXED-31~~ *in box*

C. F. W.

ReBulet to NO, 3/16/56.

There is being enclosed one copy of "BLACK MONDAY" *BOOK*
by TOM P. BRADY.

M/SS

LJF: efs
(4)

- 2 - Bureau (105-34237)(REGISTERED MAIL)(ENC.1)
- 1 - Memphis (INFO)
- 1 - New Orleans (105-492)

ENCLOSURE

*Detached and
filed in Bureau Library
04-13-56 (JLS)*

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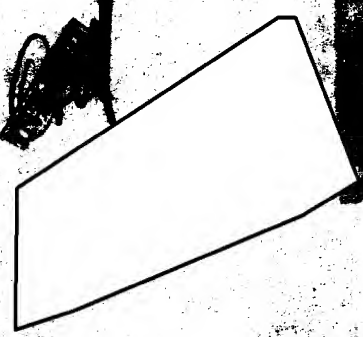
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53 APR 16 1956

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, NEW ORLEANS

(Your file 105-~~223~~ c

DATE: 3-27-56

FROM: Director, FBI

(Bufile & serial 105-34237-223)

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS COUNCILS OF
MISSISSIPPI IS-X

Office of Origin: Memphis

1. () The deadline in this case has passed and the Bureau has not received a report. You are instructed to submit a report immediately. In the event a report has been submitted, you should make a notation of the date on which it was submitted on this letter and return it to the Bureau, Room # 1704.

Report submitted _____

Report will be submitted 4/30/56

Reason for delay _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 11/15/01 BY 60267 ML SEP/15/7

41842)

2. () Advise Bureau re status of this case.
3. (X) Advise Bureau when report may be expected.
4. () Surep immediately.

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 28 1956	
NEW ORLEANS	

(Place your reply on this form and return to the Bureau. Note on the top serial in the case file the receipt and acknowledgment of this communication.)

ENCLOSURE

SAC, New Orleans (105-492)

April 10, 1956

Director, FBI (105-34237)

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS COUNCILS
OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Re Bu Form 0-1 dated March 27, 1956, which was returned by your office with a notation that a report will be submitted April 30, 1956.

This deadline set by your office must be met without fail.

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 4

105-34237-

7 APR 11 1956

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Tele. Room _____
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COMM - FBI
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OK

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-34237)
Attention: Central Research Section

DATE: 4/5/56

FROM : SAC, Birmingham (105-241)

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS AND
STATES' RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
IS - X

Remylet 1/24/56.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/15/01 BY 67247WLSK/P/LK

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The Southerner,"
Vol. 1, No. 2, for March, 1956.

[redacted] of unknown reliability, made this copy avail-
able and is endeavoring to secure another copy as well
as several copies of Vol. 1 No. 1. In the event
Birmingham obtains these copies they will be forwarded
to the Bureau.

"The Southerner" is a publication of the North Alabama
Citizens Councils, headed by ASA "ACE" CARTER, Execu-
tive Secretary of the councils and editor of "The
Southerner." It is in no way connected with the
Citizens Councils of Alabama with headquarters at
Montgomery, Ala. This latter group is controlled by
[redacted] of Tarrant City, Ala., and State
Senator SAM ENGELHARDT of Macon County, Ala.

1 Enclosure X Detached for Publication Files
Racial Section
4-18-56
CWS

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) - Registered
1 - Birmingham
CBS:rvm
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ENCLOSURE
16

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EX-107

5- CENTRAL RESEARCH
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- Bufile 105-34237

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Johnson

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1 - Yellow file copy
April 11, 1956

SAC, Birmingham

Director, FBI (105-45763)

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NORTH ALABAMA CITIZENS COUNCILS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Reurlet dated April 5, 1956, under the caption "Citizens Councils and States' Rights Movements, IS - X," which enclosed one copy of the March, 1956, Volume 1, Number 2 issue of the publication "The Southerner."

It is requested that your office make arrangements to discreetly obtain two copies of each issue of this publication and forward them to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section. This publication should be handled in accordance with the instructions contained in SAC Letter Number 54-74 dated December 28, 1954.

Also, your office should continue its efforts to obtain two copies of the Volume 1, Number 1 issue of this publication and one additional copy of the March, 1956, issue.

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NOTE: [redacted] of the Internal Security Section is interested in receiving this publication on a regular basis and will forward one copy to the Department of Justice. The price of a one-year subscription is \$3.00.

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COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI

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Attached are pamphlets and publications distributed by the ACCM State Headquarters, Greenwood, Miss., obtained by SA GEORGE E. EVERETT.

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ENCLOSURE

105-34237-229

Is a person who believes in "Segregation" unAmerican ??



What
Thomas Jefferson
Said About
It

"Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these [NEGRO] people are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races, Equally free, cannot live in the same government. Nature, habit, opinion have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them. It is still in our power to direct the process of Emancipation and deportation, peaceably, and in such slow degree, as that the evil will wear off insensibly, - and their place be, pari passu, filled up by free white laborers. If, on the contrary, it is left to force itself on, human nature must shudder at the prospect held up. We should in vain look for an example in the Spanish deportation or deletion of the Moors. This precedent would fall far short of our case."

- page 164, Life Writings and Opinions of Thomas Jefferson
By B.L. Rayner. Pub. N.Y. 1832. Library of Congress
Class "E 332" - Book "R 26".



What
Abraham Lincoln
Said About
It

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"I will say, then, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people, - and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality, - and inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

- Pages 145-146 Vol. 3 -
Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln
- Roy P. Baker. Rutgers Univ. Press. 1953

On May 17, 1954 the nine politically appointed judges of the Supreme Court handed down their "Black Monday decision".

The infamous decree said to the people of the Sovereign States, in effect, "You are no longer morally or otherwise fit to govern the conditions under which your children are educated."

If they can say to you "You no longer have the right to segregate your schools according to race", why can't they next decree "You can no longer segregate your churches according to creed or religion"?

Our freedom to govern our lives and the destiny of our children is being tampered with.

"But what avail, the plow or sail
Or land or life, if freedom fail?"

You can organize against tyranny and the monster of integration.

☆

Copies, postpaid, \$5 per Hundred -
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INTERPOSITION

or

NULLIFICATION

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105-34237-229

A Dissertation In Question and Answer Form

By Circuit Judge M. M. McGowan, of Jackson, Miss.



*"I would not know how to write an indictment against an
entire people."* —EDMUND BURKE, in Parliament:
Debate on the revolt of the American Colonies.

INTERPOSITION or NULLIFICATION

By M. M. MCGOWAN

Q. What is the meaning of Interposition or Nullification?

A. It means interposing or placing the Sovereignty of the State against that of the Federal Government; a matter of contested sovereignty; and a refusal to follow the Federal directive, whether it be an act of the Congress, judgment of the Supreme Court, or order of the Chief Executive until the question of who is right is settled by Constitutional processes.

An example of Interposition or Nullification is found in a sentence like this: "I, (the State) deny that you (the Federal Government) have the right to do this, because the right to do so was never conferred on you by the Constitution, but was retained as one of the sovereign rights of the States when the union was formed, and I (the State) will not follow the directive or order until the question is settled by Constitutional processes as to who is right."

Q. There has been some confusion about the words "Interposition" and "Nullification". Do they mean the same things?

A. Yes. It would be an empty gesture to say "we never gave you this authority", without following up with "we will not follow your directive or order until it is settled by Constitutional processes who is right." Just to lamely say "We never gave you this authority, it belongs to us", would be meaningless, or a mere petition or memorial to Congress. The words are considered as one and the same thing, and in fact are one and the same thing.

Q. What is a memorial or petition to Congress?

A. A petition or memorial to Congress is a mere petition asking Congress to do or not to do a thing. The mail bags going to Washington are full of them. They are usually disregarded. A memorial or petition to Congress has no relation whatsoever to Interposition or Nullification.

Q. Is it necessary to use the word "Nullification" to void an act of the General or Federal Government by this means?

A. It certainly is not. Sincere and responsible men should never quibble over words, when other words may be used that have exactly the same meaning. Such words as "illegal and of no force and effect", or "unconstitutional and not to be obeyed", would have the same effect. In fact even the word "interposition" was not too much used in the early days. The words "State-Veto" were used by John C. Calhoun and others in South Carolina in the early 1830's. Frankly, the word "Interposition,

as a proper noun, seems to have come into use as a designation of the entire process late in 1955, some two or three months ago. True, Calhoun and Jefferson used the noun "interposition" but merely as a common noun.

Q. What relation does the Fifth Article of the Constitution have to Interposition or Nullification?

A. None, except as a vehicle to settle the question raised when an interposition is made, that is to settle the question as to who is right about the matter. The Fifth Article of the Constitution simply provides means of amending the Constitution, and this is sometimes (but not always) necessary to settle the question as to who is right. For instance when, in 1859, the State of Wisconsin nullified the Fugitive Slave Act and also the Dred Scott Decision of the Supreme Court, nothing was done; the Federal Government just called it quits, and let it go at that. On the other hand, when, in 1792, the State of Georgia nullified a decree of the Federal courts granting a judgment against Georgia at the suit of an individual suitor, the Congress got busy and enacted the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution saying no individual could sue a state.

The Fifth Article of the Constitution provides two methods of amending the Constitution: (1) by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives proposing an amendment which will become effective when ratified by three fourths of the states, or (2) by two thirds of the States petitioning Congress to submit amendments upon which event Congress shall cause to be assembled in the states conventions to submit the amendments and these shall become effective when ratified by three fourths of the States.

Q. What is meant by state sovereignty?

A. It means that in the beginning the several states were free, independent and sovereign states. This can best be demonstrated by examining the first sentence of the treaty of peace signed by Great Britain and the Colonies after the Revolutionary War, which reads as follows: "His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz., New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia to be free, sovereign, and independent States." So the fact that we started as free, independent and sovereign states cannot be denied.

Q. What happened to the sovereignty of the states, and how can the Federal Government be sovereign and the states composing it at the same time be sovereign?

A. The states granted sufficient of their sovereignty to found a "more perfect Union" (The Articles of Confederation

of 1781 being imperfect) and retained certain others to themselves. The Tenth Amendment settles this question. It is as follows: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people". Not one of the colonies would have adopted the Constitution unless the Tenth Amendment had been incorporated therein. It was a part of the Bill of Rights when the Constitution was adopted. It was a peculiar work of genius wrought by the great statesmen of the time.

Q. What is meant by settling the question as to who is right by Constitutional processes?

A. It was thought by Jefferson and Madison that dignity and right would require that when a State felt its sovereignty had been invaded by the Federal Government, the state itself should not be the sole judge of the matter, but that an appeal should be made to Congress to "arrest the progress of the evil" and that the several sister states be invited to join in said appeal. Thus the appeal is to the Congress with the sister states invited to join therein, and the appeal is that the "question of contested sovereignty" be settled by processes set in motion by Congress under the Constitution.

Q. Is Interposition or Nullification illegal?

A. No. No one can reach the conclusion that it is illegal without at first admitting that the States have surrendered their total sovereignty to the Federal Government. By the plainest sense and logic, if they have not surrendered their total sovereignty to the Federal Government, they have the right to raise the question for settlement. Only to those who claim such a surrender has been made is it or can it be illegal.

It would be a foolish thing indeed to say that the states had sovereign rights, but could not assert them. It would be a monstrous thing to say the Supreme Court could order a person hanged for criticising the President or other federal officer. (The Alien and Sedition Laws merely provided one could be sent to prison for a long term for just that! — and the Constitution was only nine years old then).

Of course there are those who make this contention. Many of them are honest people who have never stopped to think. And of course we have the left wing socialist groups who will of necessity have to have it declared illegal or go out of business. Until state sovereignty and local government are destroyed, they can never accomplish their purpose.

Q. Under what circumstances should Interposition or Nullification be invoked?

A. Certainly under none other than the most grave and solemn circumstances. It should be only upon the last resort to save the life and sovereignty of the state. There should be danger to the state that is not only imminent and perilous, but as Jefferson and Madison put it "palpable and dangerous". To invoke it under capricious or even ordinary serious circumstances would only bring upon a state the well deserved rebuke of the sister states.

Q. Would Interposition or Nullification bring violence or disorder within the state?

A. Certainly not. It would in the matter now threatening us insure peace and good order.

Q. Would it result in Federal troops being sent into our State?

A. Certainly not. Sending troops into a quiet and tranquil community would be no more than a farce or comic opera.

Q. What does the army have to do with enforcing court orders?

A. Not a thing in the world.

Q. Just how will Interposition or Nullification work?

A. It will work perfectly by the people standing solidly together and placing their cause upon their own sovereignty and that of their states. It is to be remembered that the sovereignty not delegated to the Federal Government was retained "to the States respectively or to the People".

No law can be enforced that is repugnant to ALL of the people and shocking to their inherent sensibilities.

Sir Edmund Burke, debating in parliament the revolt of the American colonies, threw up his hands and said in despair: "I would not know how to write an indictment against an entire people!" If we had not stood together in 1776, we would still be an English colony.

Q. It has been said that when a State interposes its sovereignty against that of the Federal Government, it calls for a settlement of the controversy by "Constitutional Processes", and invites the sister states to join in the petition. Now, pursue that further and tell just exactly how the matter has been or may be carried to a conclusion?

A. In the light of actual experience and history, a wide variety of courses may be taken, with different conclusions reached.

When Georgia interposed in 1792 (the Constitution then being only three or four years old) over an individual suing the State of Georgia in a Federal court, the Congress rather hastily submitted an amendment to the Constitution (the 11th) which was approved by three fourths of the states, vindicating Georgia's position.

When South Carolina interposed in 1832, on the question of the tariff laws, Congress promptly passed an act relieving the State of the oppressive burden of the tariff complained of. In case of the other acts of interposition, you might say that nothing was done; the states merely had their way about the matter.

However, if Congress refused to grant the relief by legislative act, and the Federal Government refused to give up and persisted in enforcing the act or court decision, then it must be admitted that the truly classical concept of interposition as conceived by Jefferson and Madison might come into play, which was that Congress at the address of the complaining states and such of the sister states as elected to join, would submit an amendment under Article V of the Constitution, and submit it to the people, the amendment embracing the disputed question, and let the result abide the action of three fourths of the States, either by affirmative or negative action.

Q. If three fourths of the states in this instance should ratify an amendment which affirmatively granted to the Federal Government the right to take over the education and nurture of our children and mix members of the white and negro races in the schools, would the states be bound thereby?

A. According to the theoretical concept of the principle, they would be.

Q. Would Mississippi accept it upon such a result?

A. The state officials would attempt to, but the entire people would have to be reckoned with. That crisis would have to be handled if and when it arose.

Q. Is there any legal means, other than Interposition to avoid the effect of the School decisions of the Supreme Court on May 17, 1954?

A. It is quite apparent that there is not. Unless it exceeds the powers granted the Federal Government to make such decision, then it is legal. There is no other avenue of attack that can be made upon it except upon this ground. All that would be left is open defiance or resistance.

Q. What if the Congress refused to submit an amendment which would settle the controversy?

A. They could not be compelled to do it unless at the petition of Thirty Two of the States. This is the alternative method provided for in Article V of the Constitution. The first method is, as said before, two thirds of the members of Congress may submit an amendment upon their own initiative, which will be ratified when approved by Three Fourths of the States; or Two Thirds of the States may petition Congress to submit amendments, and if it does so, these will likewise become valid when ratified by Three Fourths of the States.

Q. What if Congress refused to submit the amendment and also two thirds of the states never petitioned them to do so? How would that effect the Interposition?

A. It is quite clear that the Interposition would stand. It should be readily conceded that the states of this union, none of them, would interpose upon only the gravest and most solemn circumstances.

Q. But this is dealing here with a judgment of the Supreme Court. Can Interposition be resorted to against that?

A. Certainly. It is true that people are much more reluctant to challenge the courts than the Congress or Chief Executive. Reverence for courts of law and justice is perhaps the finest of all our traits. However, tyranny must be resisted from whatever source it might come.

The Supreme Court is a creature of the Constitution; the Constitution in turn is a creature of the States. It is Thomas Jefferson who is credited with saying that the germ of the dissolution of the Republic lies in the judiciary or Supreme Court.

Q. Now who, in the very last analysis, is to be the judge in a case of contested sovereignty between the Federal Government and a State or group of States?

A. That is a vital question indeed, and actually goes to the very heart of the matter. It became a very heated question less than ten years after the Constitution was adopted.

Jefferson and Madison, always clearly logical, reasoned thus: The sovereign states entered into a "Compact" as they called it: that was the Constitution itself; the states granted a part of their sovereignty to the general government and retained a part; that was the dual sovereignty system, truly a work of genius, and as they believed, and rightly so, the only and sole guarantee of liberty and freedom. Now, when a dispute came up as to who should exercise that phase of sovereignty, who was to be the judge? Jefferson, who wrote the first Kentucky Resolution of Interposition expressed it in these words:

"That the government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.

So these great statesmen argued that the Constitution or "Compact" by its plain meaning prohibited Congress from passing the objectionable portions of the Alien and Sedition Laws, but if there was any doubt about its meaning, then the sovereign states who formed the Compact would be the ones to decide, not the Congress or the Supreme Court. There was no "common judge" provided for in specific words, so reason and principle, aided by the purest of logic, would dictate that the creature could not dictate to the creator. Hence the appeal to the States.

Q. It has been said that Interposition is the only truly legal means by which segregation may be preserved. Elaborate on this.

A. Always turning first to common sense and plain logic, we are confronted with this proposition: The Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954 is legal unless the court did not have the right to render it; that is, in lawyers' terms, it did not have jurisdiction of the subject matter. By logical processes and in regular sequence, this brings us to the question of whether or not the States, in forming the union, ever granted to the Federal Government the right to take over the education and nurture of their youth. All of the southern and many of the northern states say that they did not. The Federal government seems to assert that they did. This brings up the essential question involved in interposition—a case of contested sovereignty. Whose sovereign right is it to control the education and nurture of the youth of the land—the States or the Federal Government?

Q. Several of the states have passed legislative acts, and constitutional amendments, seeking to provide means of preserving segregation. Comment on the efficiency of these.

A. Several of the states have proposed and passed legislative acts, the intent and purpose of which is to avoid the consequences of the school decisions. Several of the states have enacted constitutional amendments providing varying powers, such as the power to abolish public schools, the power to subsidize pupils in private schools, or public schools rented out to private individuals.

The defect in all of these maneuvers is that they, tacitly at least, admit the validity of the school decisions, and seek means and methods to evade or avoid them. We should keep in mind that the same Supreme Court that enacted the school decisions will almost surely decree that Negroes be admitted to private schools.

Q. What about the situation at Hoxie, Arkansas?

A. At Hoxie, Arkansas, a Federal Court has already issued a temporary injunction against the residents of the community, enjoining them from "boycotting" the integrated school there. This means that if they failed or refused to send their children to the integrated school set up there, or attempted to set up a private school, they would be subject to fine and imprisonment. However, this court injunction has not been read by the writer, and comment upon its contents is with reservations, but the information comes direct from the attorney handling the case for the citizens of the Hoxie community.

Q. Upon whom will the burden of enforcing the school decisions in this state fall, if they are accepted as legal?

A. Just as much on the officers and courts of this state as on the Federal authorities. There is nothing peculiarly Federal about the jurisdiction. The duty would fall just as much on our court as the Federal.

Q. In the event no Interposition or Nullification resolution is passed, in what position will this leave the executive and judicial officers of this State?

A. It would leave them in a very bad position indeed. They should know exactly upon what legal ground they stand.

Q. Is there any higher ground upon which they could stand than the asserted sovereignty of their state?

A. No. They would be in company of people like Jefferson and Madison, and that is concededly good company.

Q. Reverting to the historical side of the question once again, what instance of Interposition or Nullification was based upon the least right, so far as the State making the complaint was concerned?

A. Undoubtedly, the Nullification of the Tariff Act by South Carolina in 1832. This Nullification stood upon practically no right because the right to control interstate and foreign commerce had been specifically granted to the Federal or general government. Paragraph 3 of Article I, Sec. VIII, of the Constitution, the Article which specifically names the powers conferred upon the Federal Government, states: "To regulate

commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes." So the nullification was actually without right, except it might be said that the second paragraph of the same section said that tariffs and imposts should be "uniform". However it should be admitted that this factual deviation would not justify nullification. Still it worked! The Congress promptly passed a bill alleviating South Carolina of the unfair and onerous tariff.

Q. What effect has the South Carolina episode had upon the public understanding of the subject of Interposition and Nullification?

A. It has caused great misunderstanding and disapprobations for the simple reason that for the many generations since that time, the history books used and taught in school never mentioned any other type or form of Interposition, and the true principle as taught by Jefferson and Madison and other great statesmen of early times was completely lost and forgotten. For example, the Encyclopedia Britannica, under the title, "Nullification" mentions no other instance of such procedure in our history, and that is mentioned with disapproval. Britannica does not mention the word "interposition" at all.

Few people know it but in 1833 the South Carolina incident had gained such unpopularity that Mississippi completely under the domination of Andrew Jackson, passed a strong resolution condemning Nullification. Jackson practically ruled Mississippi at that time so far as political affairs were concerned. However, Old Hickory was tempermental about the matter. When, in 1838, Georgia nullified the Supreme Court order halting the removal of the Cherokee Indians, Jackson made his famed remark: "Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it."

Q. From what has been said there is but one side to this controversy. Is there another side, or if not, to what do the proponents of Federal control of education and nurture of our children hold?

A. What comfort they have can only come from the 14th Amendment, a rather vague and indefinite pronouncement itself, enacted as a punitive measure after the Civil War when the South was prostrate. It is sometimes called the "shot gun amendment" for the reason that the validity of same must rely upon the ratification of at least some of the Southern States, all of which were helpless and under Federal military control. Governor Coleman of Mississippi contends that it was never legally and validly adopted. He is undoubtedly backed up by historical data or he would not have made the assertion. No doubt the "due process of law" clause of the amendment, and "equal protection of the law" clause of the amendment are re-

lied upon to sustain the proponents of Federal control of education and nurture of our children.

But the fact remains that the 14th Amendment was enacted more than eighty (80) years ago; the very Congress that enacted it set up separate schools in the District of Columbia for negroes and whites; a consistent course of action has ensued whereby for more than 80 years all parties to the compact have understood and treated the amendment as not having anything whatsoever to do with the Federal government taking over the education and nurture of the youth of the land; innumerable court decisions of the court itself have plainly adhered to this interpretation. In fact the education and nurture of the youth of the land was understood to be the prerogative of the states since the founding of the Republic some 165 years ago. After all, the States founded and created the Federal Government; they founded and adopted the Constitution itself, as well as all of the amendments thereto. What the states over a long course of action construe them to be, verily they are.

Q. Enumerate the instances of Interposition or Nullification in our history, with the results in each case?

A. (1) In 1792, an individual sued the State of Georgia, and against its vigorous protest, took judgment. Georgia nullified the Federal Court judgment against it, and passed an act through the House of Representatives that if the marshal tried to collect same, he would be hanged! The Congress rather hastily proposed the 11th amendment which prohibited suits against the States at the instance of individual suitors.

(2) Next came the nullification resolutions against the Alien and Sedition laws, which in the teeth of the constitutional prohibition against abridgment of free speech and a free press, levied heavy criminal penalties against anyone who dared criticize the government or any officer thereof. A delegation from Kentucky came to Jefferson and implored him to prepare a nullification resolution for Kentucky. Jefferson complied with the first Kentucky resolution of November 1798, the first classical exposition of the doctrine of Interposition and Nullification in this country. In December Madison followed suit with a similar resolution for Virginia. The Alien and Sedition laws expired in 1801 without any prosecution thereunder.

(3) In 1814, smarting under the restrictions imposed by the War of 1812, tremendously unpopular in New England, all of the New England States met in the Hartford Convention which enacted: a Nullification of the draft act of Congress to provide soldiers for the war; drew up resolutions of actual secession which were never put into effect.

(4) In 1828 the Creek Indians procured from the Federal Courts a judgment which would have prevented the State of Georgia from removing them from the State. Georgia promptly nullified the judgments and removed the Indians by force.

(5) In 1829, the State of Alabama, under similar circumstances, nullified the Federal courts, and removed from its territory the Creek Indians therein.

(6) In 1832, the State of South Carolina nullified an act of Congress levying an unfair and onerous tariff upon the products of the state. The nature and result of this act has been commented upon.

(7) In 1838, the Cherokee Indians violated a treaty whereby they would be removed from Georgia, and appealed to the Federal Courts. The Courts sustained them. Georgia nullified the act of the Courts and removed them by force. President Andrew Jackson sustained them this time and this is when he made his famous remark: "Marshall has rendered his judgment; now let him enforce it."

(8) In 1859, Wisconsin nullified the Fugitive Slave Act of the Congress and the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court. Nothing was done.

(9) Some thirteen other northern states joined Wisconsin in the nullification of these acts and decisions. Nothing was done.

(10) The Supreme Court of Iowa nullified and disregarded a Supreme Court decision relative to the disposition of public lands appropriated to the railroads for building lines across the state. Nothing was done.

(11) On January 20, 1956, the Legislature of the State of Alabama nullified the Supreme Court decisions of May 17, 1954, the import of which was to forcibly mix in the schools of that state members of the white and negro race. Result: dependent only upon courage and unified action of the people of Alabama.

Q. Has there ever been any other occasion of Interposition or Nullification comparable in importance to the Nullification of the school decisions of May 17, 1954?

A. No. It is the last ditch stand to preserve Constitutional government in this country, and turn back the forces of the tyranny of centralized government and the minions of socialism and communism.

Q. It has been declared that even if the Congress did set in motion what is called "Constitutional processes" to settle the

question of who is right about the matter, and pursuant thereto three fourths of the States did ratify an amendment which granted to the Federal Government the exclusive right to manage and control the education and nurture of our youth, the people of Mississippi would not accept it. That poses a grave question. Discuss it further.

A. It does indeed pose a very grave question. You note it was said the "people" of Mississippi. As Senator Eastland has pointed out, this school decision is impossible of performance. It shocks the sensibilities of all of the people. The revulsion is too great to be overcome. It runs counter to universal laws of nature that man-made laws can not control.

In the next place, while unbridled and salacious attacks upon the Supreme Court have no place in a dignified discussion among responsible men, still there is a deep-seated conviction among the people that this decision, coupled with other and numerous acts and predilections, shows a studied intention to change the form of this government. It should be conceded that the Fifth Article of the Constitution was never intended as a vehicle for accomplishing this purpose.

Q. Why would the constitutional amendments abolishing public schools, with pupil subsidizing funds, accomplish nothing? Comment further.

A. The Supreme Court will strike it down. Few people realize that the Civil Rights mania has spread so far that three states have already passed laws providing that even private schools will have to admit negroes, that is except certain religious and denominational schools.

Q. What does Interposition or Nullification have to do with Secession?

A. Nothing. The two principles are actually diametrically opposed. Secession talk would be pure madness at any time, and especially now when our existence is threatened and a division would spell certain ruin.

Q. If the general or Federal Government has absolute power through construction of the Constitution by court decree, as many seem to think it has, what is the need for having the amending machinery of the Constitution, that is Article V?

A. None at all. Calhoun sensed this when he said: "Without it (Interposition), the amending power must become obsolete, and the Constitution, through the power of construction, in the end utterly subverted."

Conclusion

Since the coming of the present crisis, the very word "Interposition" has precipitated somewhat of a furore in the land. A Southern Governor has said it will become a household word throughout the country. To its advocates, it has become a symbol of liberty and freedom from oppression. To its opponents, it is anethama, of near treasonable import.

The public opinion is the ungovernable master of all human disputation. How has it been received? What do those who solemnly aver that the Federal power is absolute and supreme have to say about it?

It can be truthfully said that it has been received in the main with the same solemn dignity with which it has been offered.

It appears that the arguments presently being waged and to be continued perhaps for a long time will follow the same line, with the same contentions being made as prevailed in the early days of the Republic. The advocates of absolute Federal sovereignty say the power and efficiency of the general government will be enfeebled by constant and capricious challenges of the states. The advocates of the dual sovereignty system as originally set up in the Constitution solemnly answer that Interposition cannot and will not ever be raised except upon the most grave and serious circumstances, such as would threaten the very life of the state and freedom of the people. The entire proposition is fraught with grave and onerous difficulties. They adopt as their answer what Calhoun said in his "Reports" of 1828:

"So powerful, in fact, are its difficulties, that nothing but truth and a deep sense of oppression on the part of the people of the state, will ever sustain the exercise of the power; — and if it should be attempted under other circumstances, it must speedily terminate in the expulsion of those in power, to be replaced by others who would make a merit of closing the controversy, by yielding the point in dispute."

105-34237-229
(Circulated by a negro group in Atlantic City)

Northside Union League Bulletin

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/15/81 BY 48207 MZ/KJL/HY
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September 30, 1955

As we approach the end of 1955 it is deemed meet that we should take a "Gander" at the crystal ball and make some predictions as to events to come and forecast the role we Negroes will be enjoying during the next ten years.

1956 - In keeping with the obvious and well known Anti-Negro attitude of Senator Frank "Hap" Farley, Mayor Joseph Altman and their sidekick Longtime Democratic leader Charles Lafferty the Organization ticket in next May's City Commissioner although we now represent more than thirty percent (30%) of the voting population in Atlantic City, the said political bosses aided and encouraged by the Big-Hotel and Business interests are determined to "keep the Negro in his place locally."

However, we shall not be denied much longer. With 600 or more homes planned for Ventnor Heights within the next few months and other extensive building going up in Margate, Longport and off shore in Somers Point, Linwood, Pleasantville and Northfield and Absecon drawing their prospects from the white residents of Atlantic City who are trying to run away from the spreading Negro and Puerto Rican population we can expect to go forward quickly as follows:

1958 - By the middle of 1958 we shall have conquered the Inlet Section of Atlantic City and be starting to take over the Venice Park Area. With this mass moving and spreading out we shall be ready to take over the positions of First and Second Ward Freeholder from the white incumbents and thus have control of three of the four wards in this town.

1960 - The Non-White population in Atlantic City should have increased to the place where we shall represent between 40-45% of the votes and like the TREND in New York City where Hulan Jack is borough President of Manhattan at \$25,000.00 per year and being mentioned for United States Senator, we will have no trouble in electing our first two City Commissioners without the O.K. or blessing of the so-called organization with some one like our President, Horace J. Bryant, Jr. as the guiding head.

In other words, by 1960 we expect to have three of the four freeholders representing Atlantic City, and have two of the five City Commissioners with all of the jobs and privileges that such control gives.

Likewise we shall have complete possession of the Bungalow Park, Venice Park sections of the town and invaded the Southside Aves. with our businesses and Hotel operations.

1964 - In May, 1964 we shall elect a slate of City Commissioners dominated by Negro representation and for the first time have a Negro representation and for the first time have a Negro installed as Mayor of the City.

The Anti-Negro leaders and their likes who try to throttle the natural growth of us to first class status in Atlantic City are slow but sure to be scuttled.

Be Happy and of good cheer for the BLUEPRINT is made and the acts to make it a reality inevitable. WHAT WILL YOU HAVE ON THAT DAY?

(over)

Director of Public Safety Thomas B. Wooten has had plenty of time to appoint a squad of white policemen to the detective bureau without requiring an examination and he has found time to appoint some twelve or more captains in the Fire Department but LO AND BEHOLD he still can not find time to make an appointment from the eligible list for City Policemen ----- could it be because there are too, too many Negroes in the first twelve names available?

Although the Maryland Avenue and Indiana Avenue Fire Houses are located in all-colored districts, they continue to be manned by lily-white forces.

It is rumored around City Hall that the Negro cleaners and Janitors are to be laid off after the first of next January because of their ages and replace by some poor whites. Say it's not true, Joe.

From the way Captain Mulloy and his traffic squad tried during the summer to keep the colored taxis from picking up passengers at the same time not molesting the shuttle-buses which clutter up a street much more than taxis, it could be deducted that the Atlantic City Transportation Company must be paying off SOMEBODY. In November and again in May, 1956 we can vote against the organization and see how many buses of the ACTC and the Brigantine Coach Company go to the polls and vote for the faithless few.

Integration still is not working in our City Schools. At last the Pennsylvania Avenue School is an ALL-Negro School, as far as students is concerned. What happened to the white children who live closer to Pennsylvania than to any other school? Who approved the transfer of the white children to schools far removed from their homes? How come the integration of teachers means only a sprinkling of Negro teachers in the All-WHITE Elementary Schools and vice-versa?

FOR SALE-----1951 Buick Super Riveria, two door sedan, ---reasonable. Call at our office, 101 North Illinois Avenue.

When we get ready to work over the Miss America "Lily-White" Pageant we must not forget to remember that Mr. Hugh Wathon is both President of the Atlantic City Board of Education and President of the Miss America Pageant Corporation and that Philip Thompson, Manager of the Convention Hall, is also treasurer of this private coporation which is used to promote and operate the Miss America Contest. We believe that a possible case of conflict of interest exist and both men should be asked to resign from this Un-Democratic, Un-American promotion or be relieved of their official City duties - because a man trying to aid and promote a lily-white pageant which bars Negroes cannot at the same time be fair to our children in school or fair to the taxpayers who include many negroes in their number.

Had enough of the Republicans in Washington and City Hall??? TIS TIME FOR A CHANGE ** BE SMART *** DON'T ELECT YOUR ENEMIES.

READ AND PASS ON

INTERPOSITION, THE BARRIER AGAINST TYRANNY

105-34237-229

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DATE 4/15/97 BY 60267WMS
915421 6/1/97

Speech of
Representative John Bell Williams
(D-Miss.)

In the United States
House of Representatives
January 25, 1956

INTERPOSITION:

The Barrier Against Tyranny

Mr. Speaker, on May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court of the United States drove a knife into the heart of the American Constitution. On that date the Supreme Court delegated unto itself and the Federal Government certain powers in excess of those granted under the Constitution. On that date, nine appointed Justices assumed unto themselves the power to amend the Constitution in the absence of approval by the people or the several States in the manner which is provided in the Constitution. Wilfully and wantonly, they violated every principle of established law. They usurped the legislative powers of the Congress, and contributed affirmatively to the destruction of our dual sovereignty form of Government.

For purposes of this discussion, let us set aside the emotional and political aspects of the subject matter involved in those decisions as well as the merits or demerits of racial segregation per se, and consider instead the Constitutional crisis which the people of the 48 States face as a result of the Court's action.

For the States of this Union, north or south, to permit the Supreme Court's brazen act of usurpation to stand unchallenged is for them to surrender meekly their sovereignty to the Central Government. For the States to permit their sovereignties to be so usurped would be to provide the foundation on which oligarchies are built.

Because some States do not have segregation laws, their people may think that the Court's illegal ruling is of no importance to them. They may even believe conscientiously that the Federal Government would be morally justified in the employment of its full force and power against the Southern States in order to compel integration of the races.

If they believe either, they are overlooking the disastrous effects of the Court's action of May 17, 1954.

If the Supreme Court has the inherent right, under its judicial powers (which are not clearly defined in the Constitution) to amend the Constitution in this instance, the Court may likewise amend the Constitution by interpretation in cases affecting other States, and in matters equally as vital to them.

Chief Justice John Marshall, a Federalist himself, whose opinions would certainly show him a believer in a strong Central Government, once wrote this language into a decision.

"No political dreamer has ever been wild enough to think of breaking down the lines that separate the States, or of compounding the American people into one common mass."

In their attempt to destroy the lines that separate the States and to compound the American people into one common mass, the present Court found it necessary to go outside the law. They found it necessary to use, as the basis for their ruling, various sociological documents, some actually written by foreigners whose information on the subject was gained

from abstract sources. The Black Monday decisions violate every principle of established law. There is no basis for such rulings in statutory law, nor can a substantial premise be found throughout the entire history of Anglo-Saxon common law.

Mr. Speaker, let us recall for a moment why the Constitution came into being and how the Union was formed. From a Convention of patriots representing thirteen independent Colonies, there emerged a document forming a Federal Union. The time was 1787; the place, Philadelphia. After declaring their independence from the British Crown, they recognized the necessity for a common union or federation for the mutual protection of all. Acting on this premise, a convention was called to meet in Philadelphia in the late spring of 1787. In attendance were lovers of liberty who had made extreme sacrifices and endured extraordinary hardships in their common resistance to tyranny. The Colonies' independence had been secured at a very high price: Death, destruction, privation, bankruptcy, and a tragic war. The high price paid for their liberty was fresh in the minds of the assembled patriots.

In that convention each Colony voluntarily surrendered to the Union certain powers which they regarded as necessary to the purposes and functions of the Central Government. These powers so surrendered were specifically enumerated and carefully limited. The individual States reserved to themselves all powers not expressly delegated to the Union nor prohibited to themselves in accordance with the terms of their compact.

In spite of the cautious wording of the original document, the States refused to ratify the Constitution until ample assurance was given to the States and the people that the Central Government so created could never devour its creators, or deprive the people of their "inalienable" rights. As a result, the Bill of Rights, the first Ten Amendments were added to the Constitution.

These Ten Amendments did not expand the authority of the Central Government. On the contrary, they further restricted its authority. Like the Ten Commandments, our Bill of Rights are "Thou Shalt Nots," directed to the Federal Government. They shield the people and the States from an oppressive and tyrannical Government born of over-concentration of powers. They were, and are now, the basis for individual liberty and State sovereignty.

The Tenth Amendment clarified the matter of delegated and reserved powers — in the simplest of language. It reads:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

In elaborating on the Tenth Amendment, the Supreme Court said, in 1864:

"The reservation to the States respectively can only mean the reservation of the rights of sovereignty which they respectively possessed before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States and which they had not parted from by that instrument. And any legislation by Congress beyond the limits of the power delegated

would be trespassing upon the rights of the States or the people and would not be the supreme law of the land, but null and void. (Gordon v. United States, 117 U.S. 697)."

In this particular case the Court had reference to an Act of Congress, but its application is to the Power of Federal Government. It follows, of course, that whichever branch of the Federal Government goes beyond the limits of the power delegated to it is trespassing upon the rights of the States or the people and such act is null and void. The Tenth Amendment applies with equal force to all agencies of the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, for nearly a century and a half the Supreme Court, the Congress and the Executive recognized that the power to segregate the races was among the reserved powers of the States. Like the police power, the power to maintain and regulate schools, the power to segregate the races was reserved to the States for the reason that it was not specifically delegated to Congress nor prohibited to the States in the Constitution.

The Supreme Court had many opportunities to construe the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment, and did so on several occasions.

The Court consistently held that States must extend equal protection of their law to all persons; but not specifically the same protection to all persons. The Court's language was never intended to prevent reasonable classification as long as all classes were treated alike. This was known as "separate but equal" doctrine. The present Court upset the historical findings of the Federal Judiciary in their decision of May 17, 1954, by saying: "We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

In the words of the Indianapolis Star, under date of January 3, 1956:

"But we believe that in the issuance to the States, in the name of the Federal Government, of an order to cease the operation of segregated schools, the Supreme Court exceeded the Constitutional authority of the Federal Government.

"The single conclusion on which the Court rested its assumption of this authority was, after all, a shaky one. It was the Court's arbitrary assertion, thereafter referred to as a fact, that separate schools cannot possibly be equal. Carried to its logical conclusion, this means that Indianapolis Public Schools 80 and 84, to pick two at random, cannot be equal because they are separate. To be sure they are separate on the basis of pupils' addresses rather than race or some other characteristic. But they are separate nonetheless, and pupils arbitrarily assigned to one or the other. Going further, it could be said that if there are two third-grade classes in a given school, they cannot be equal because they are separate. In short, if what the Supreme Court asserted as a fact is indeed a fact, the only community equality of educational opportunity is found in the one-room school! Yet

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on this premise the Court assumed application of the Fourteenth Amendment to the States' operation of public school systems."

Mr. Speaker, it is quite obvious that the Court not only undertook to rewrite the Fourteenth Amendment, which they have no right to do, but they also have rendered a decision which is utterly impossible of enforcement.

Let us take a further look at the background of the Black Monday decisions. The language of the Fourteenth Amendment is the same as when it was submitted by Congress and ratified by the States. The present Supreme Court would have us believe that its meaning and intent has changed. This is not true; it was never intended by the sponsors or the ratifying States that it should take from the States their right to segregate the races in their public schools and other local institutions. How can the Court reconcile its interpretation of the intent of the Fourteenth Amendment in face of the fact that the very Congress which submitted it to the States proceeded to provide for a segregated school system in the District of Columbia, over which it exercises domain? How can they reconcile their position with the fact that a great number of the ratifying States continued to maintain segregated school systems?

If the idea had ever been entertained that segregated schools were to be prohibited by the operation of the Fourteenth Amendment, it stands to reason that Congress and the States would have abandoned their segregated school systems then and there. Certainly they would not have violated their own creature in the very act of creation.

The Constitution of the State of Mississippi was adopted in 1890, and it provides for separate public schools for the white and negro races. The question of whether this provision was in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment was raised in the case of *Gong Lum vs. Rice* (275 U.S. 78) before the Supreme Court in 1927. Chief Justice Taft, in delivering the Court's opinion, said:

"The right and power of the State to regulate the method of providing for the education of its youth at public expense is clear."

Previously, in the case of *Cumming v. Richmond County Board of Education*, 175 U.S. 528, 545, the Court had said, in an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Harlan:

"Under the circumstances disclosed, we cannot say that the action of the State Court was, within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment, a denial by the State to the Plaintiffs * * * of the equal protection of the laws, or of any privileges belonging to them as citizens of the United States. We may add that * * * the education of the people in schools maintained by State taxation is a matter belonging to the respective States, * * *."

In the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 163 U.S. 537, 544, 545, the Court had held the "separate but equal" doctrine as being in conformity with the intent of the Fourteenth Amendment. In that case, the Court had held that the establishment of separate schools for

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white and colored children "has been held to be a valid exercise of the legislative power even of Courts of States where the political rights of the colored race have been longest and most rigidly enforced."

There is no doubt but that the Supreme Court has the authority to construe the Constitution when the issue is of first impression before the Court and there is no legislative history of the issue. But in the desegregation cases there were a long line of Court decisions, as well as ninety years of legislative history. In nearly three score cases, the Federal Judiciary has held to the separate but equal maxim. For nearly a century, the Congress and State Legislatures made laws in reliance on the settled principle that each State had the power to regulate its school system without interference by the Federal Government. In effect, the Supreme Court has now amended the Constitution, taking from the States powers exercised by them since the formation of the Union.

Only the people, acting through two-thirds of their national representatives and three-fourths of their State Legislatures or State Conventions can legally amend the Constitution. The Supreme Court cannot lawfully do it. But if the Black Monday decisions are allowed to stand, it will have been amended.

If the Court is sustained in its continued usurpation of power, State boundaries will be erased and the Constitution rendered meaningless.

On May 17, 1954, the Court did not suggest or contend that the principle enunciated in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, in *Cumming v. County Board of Education*, in *Gong Lum v. Rice*, and all the other cases were bad decisions. The Court did not say they were erroneous interpretations of the Constitution. Instead, the Court held that these previous decisions were bad "psychology" and errors in "sociology."

If we are to recognize the Supreme Court's Black Monday decisions as valid and binding, then we must also assume that the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution was repealed by the enactment of the Fourteenth Amendment. Certainly such was not the intention of those who forced the Fourteenth Amendment through the Congress and subsequently fought for its ratification by the States.

Is the Supreme Court of the United States, consisting of nine men holding office by appointment, and answerable not to the people but to their respective consciences, if such they have, to exercise final and absolute dominion over every phase of society? Are they to be recognized as the sole and only judges of the limits to which the Federal Agency may go in the exercise of its powers, the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding? Are we to assume that the States and the people are helpless and without recourse against unconstitutional usurpations of authority by the Federal establishment? Are the States defenseless? Must they yield to Federal authority, when the exercise or assumption of that authority is beyond the limitations imposed on the Federal establishment in the Constitution?

If these premises are to be recognized as sound, then we have already changed our form of Government, and no longer live under a Constitutional Republic. If these premises are sound, we are wasting the fruits of the peoples' labors in maintaining State

Governments and in supporting County and Municipal Governments.

The Federal Government, being a creature of the several States, through usurpation, is slowly but surely cannibalizing its creators, to the end that it and it alone shall sit in exclusive judgment of the acts of the citizens of the several States.

If an unlimited Central Government is to be according to the will of our people, then it should be established by the people. The Court, an appointed body, is clothed neither with the authority nor the ability to speak for the people.

Look for a moment to the Declaration of Independence, which holds that Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. In elaborating further on this doctrine, the Declaration of Independence warns us as follows:

"Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations * * * evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security."

These words were directed to the King of England and the tyranny of his regime, of course. Not the least among their grievances was the assertion:

"He (the King) has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their pretended acts of legislation * * * for taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments; for suspending our legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. * * * In every state of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injuries."

Today, the people of the Southern States suffer oppression at the hands of an irresponsible Supreme Court. We have seen that Court arbitrarily void provisions of our Charters; they have abolished some of our most valuable laws, and they have virtually declared themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, we in the States have petitioned again and again to this Court for redress, but the Court turns a deaf ear to our pleas, choosing instead to harken to the conscienceless demands of minority pressure groups seeking political favor, and to whom the preservation of Constitutional Government is a matter of neither moment nor consequence.

Annually we gather in this Chamber for a reading of Washington's Farewell Address to Congress. We

accord the reading of this document the proper outward reverence and honor which it certainly deserves, and we can do no less. Many hear its reading, but few listen to the words or attempt to grasp its profound meanings.

If one listens closely to the next reading of this monumental message, he will hear this admonition to all who shall live under the Constitution of the United States:

"The Constitution which at any time exists till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people is sacredly obligatory upon all. * * * But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed."

As God-fearing people, we are obligated to resist tyranny, no matter what form it may take. If we are true to ourselves, we must resist it even when it wears the sheep's clothing of judicial robes, if freedom is to be the legacy we leave to our children.

The resolving of this crisis does not call for complacency, timidity, or cowardice. It will call for taxing new reservoirs of courage, and will demand sacrifices that will test the strength of our convictions. In the face of the Supreme Court's brazen usurpation of authority, its flagrant disregard of Constitutional limitations, its wilful flaunting of judicial precedents, its wanton contempt for the doctrine of stare decisis and recognized principles of established law, we must resort to drastic measures if we are to preserve the structure of our Republic. This will mean suffering and sacrifice on the part of liberty-loving Americans, and it means seizing the offensive from the conscienceless self-seeking elements who seek to destroy our Republic. It means that we must seek and find the courage that distinguished our great American ancestors in their struggle to build this Republic, and there can be no retreating from principle for any cause whatsoever.

Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as the Federal Government is a creature of the States, it is the solemn duty of the States to protect themselves from encroachments upon their sovereignty. No machinery for this is set up in the Constitution. No relief is available in the statutes. Yet the law teaches us that for every wrong there must be a remedy.

The Black Monday decisions of the Federal Judiciary go beyond the limits of delegated powers and therefore are an invasion of powers reserved to the States, but the States have a remedy. It was first used by Georgia in the 1790's. It was used by Kentucky and Virginia in the same decade. Other States used it in the Nineteenth Century. Jefferson, Madison and Calhoun were its authors and originators. It was called the Doctrine of Interposition.

In the words of Jefferson from the Kentucky Resolutions:

"Resolved, that the several States composing the United States of America are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general Government; but that by compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States and of amendments thereto, they consti-

tuted a general Government for special purposes, delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whensoever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthorized, void and of no force:

"That to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party, its co-States forming as to itself, the other party:

"That the Government created by this pact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion and not the Constitution the measure of its powers; but that as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress * * *."

In the words of Madison (Committee Report on the Virginia Resolutions):

"It appears to your committee to be a plain principle, founded in common sense, illustrated by common practice, and essential to the nature of compacts, that where resort can be had to no tribunal superior to the authority of the parties, the parties themselves must be made the rightful judges, in the last resort, whether the bargain has been pursued or violated.

"The Constitution of the United States was formed by the sanction of the States, given by each in its sovereign capacity. It adds to the stability and dignity, as well as to the authority of the Constitution, that it rests on this legitimate and solid foundation.

"The States, then, being the parties to the Constitutional compact, and in their sovereign capacity, it follows of necessity that there can be no tribunal above their authority to decide, in the last resort, whether the compact made by them be violated; and, consequently, that, as the parties to it, they must decide themselves, in the last resort, such questions as may be of sufficient magnitude to require their interposition. . . ."

In the words of Calhoun:

"This right of interposition, thus solemnly asserted by the State of Virginia, be it called what it may—State-right, veto, nullification, or by any other name—I conceive to be the fundamental principle of our system, resting on facts historically as certain as our revolution itself, and deductions as simple and demonstrative as that of any political or moral truth whatever; and I firmly believe that on its recognition depends the stability and safety of our political institutions. . . ."

None can say that these three great statesmen were advocating anything but preservation of the Constitution and the Union. They had contributed as much, if not more, than all their contemporaries to the creation of this Republic. Certainly their philosophy and their interpretation of Constitutional limitations should be given credence today, when the relationship of the Federal Union to the States is in issue.

The right of the States to check encroachments of the Federal Government must, of necessity, be an integral part of our system of dual sovereignty, and vice versa. What happens when a State encroaches on the Federal Government's delegated powers? The Federal Government immediately interposes its sovereignty between the encroachment and the citizens affected. Does anyone believe that our Founding Fathers would confer such power on the creature and withhold it from the creator? No, Mr. Speaker, the principle of interposition is a fundamental part of our system of dual sovereignty. The right of interposition should be reserved for use only when there is a deliberate, palpable and dangerous usurpation of the sovereign States' powers.

A precedent in American history, when interposition was carried to its logical conclusion, occurred in Georgia.

Georgia and the Supreme Court, 1792-3

The issue in the case of *Chisholm v. Georgia* was the right of the Supreme Court to hear cases in which a State was sued by a citizen of another State. *Chisholm*, a citizen of South Carolina, sued Georgia to recover some lands confiscated during the Revolutionary War.

Georgia refused to recognize the competence of the Supreme Court to hear the case, and when the case came to the Court in 1792, Georgia declined to enter an appearance, but merely submitted a written remonstrance against the jurisdiction of the Court. In 1793, the Supreme Court ordered Georgia to appear under penalty of a judgment by default for *Chisholm*. Georgia maintained its defiance and a writ of inquiry was awarded for *Chisholm*.

The writ was never executed and Georgia succeeded in its defiance of the Court. Opposition to the Court's assumption of jurisdiction was intense in Georgia (the State House of Representatives passed a bill declaring it a felony punishable by death for anyone to attempt to execute any compulsory process issuing from the Supreme Court in this case) and widespread in the other States. On the day after the Court's decision was announced, a Constitutional Amendment was introduced in Congress to prevent a State from being sued in the Federal courts. The Eleventh Amendment, which reverses the decision in *Chisholm v. Georgia*, was finally ratified in 1798.

There were other cases where the right of interposition was imposed, but they turned into open defiance and were never followed through to their logical conclusion. Several interposition resolutions lay inactive or were withdrawn without following the amendment process. Others were not followed through because the legislation protested was amended, or repealed by Congress. Notable examples of the latter are the interposition resolutions of many northern

States in the matter of the Fugitive Slave Law, and South Carolina on the Tariff issue. Cases are cited below—not as examples of complete interposition, but as examples of the forms of interposition that have occurred in American history.

Pennsylvania and the Federal Courts—

The Case of the Sloop Active

This conflict between the Pennsylvania and Federal Government originated in the Revolutionary War. The sloop *Active* was captured during the War and sold. The Pennsylvania Court of Admiralty ruled that the proceeds belonged to the captors, but the owners of the ship appealed to the Continental Congress, which, through its Committee on Appeals, reversed the State court. The ruling of the Committee on Appeals was ignored.

Almost twenty years later, *Olmsted*, the owner, applied to the Federal District Court for a process to enforce the ruling of the Committee on Appeals. In 1803 Federal District Judge Peters ruled that the money be paid to *Olmsted*, but he was defied by the State and his decree was not enforced. *Olmsted* applied to the Supreme Court, which in 1809 issued a writ of mandamus directing the enforcement of the District Court's decree.

When the Supreme Court's decision was announced, the Governor notified the Legislature that he proposed to call out the State militia to prevent the enforcement of the Court's decree. The Federal marshal attempted to serve process on the State Treasurer, but was stopped by the State troops. However, the marshal declared his intention to call out a posse in order to enforce his authority.

At the last moment the State backed down. The process was served and the Legislature appropriated the money to pay *Olmsted's* claim. As a final humiliation, the General of the State militia was convicted in Federal Court for forcibly resisting the Federal marshal. He was, however, pardoned by President Madison almost immediately afterwards.

The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court—*Martin v. Hunter's Lessee*

This conflict between Federal and State authorities arose out of litigation to determine the title to certain lands in Virginia. The history of the litigation and the issues of law involved are very complex, but do not need to be described in an account of the conflict between the two courts.

In 1810, the Virginia Court of Appeals held that *Martin's* claim to the lands in issue was not valid because of Virginia statutes restricting the rights of aliens to inherit land within the Commonwealth. A writ of error to the Supreme Court was, however, allowed and that Court reversed the Virginia decision and entered an order requiring the Virginia Court of Appeals to enter judgment for *Martin*.

The Virginia court refused to comply with the mandamus from the Supreme Court. Their refusal was based on the independency of the State judiciary. The Virginia court acknowledged the supremacy clause of the Constitution, but denied that this involved the supremacy of the Federal courts.

After the Virginia court's refusal to implement the Supreme Court's decision, the case went back to the Supreme Court on the sole issue of that Court's power to secure compliance with its decisions. Compliance was secured by sending the case back to the lower Virginia court in which it had originated and which enforced the Supreme Court's decision.

Connecticut and the Embargo Act, 1809

The Embargo Act was passed by Congress in 1807 and led to much discontent in the New England States. Many memorials against the act were passed, but Congress ignored the protests and in 1809 passed a stringent enforcement act.

Connecticut refused to cooperate in the enforcement of this act and the General Assembly in special session resolved "That to preserve the Union, and support the Constitution of the United States, it becomes the duty of the Legislatures of the States, in such a crisis of affairs, vigilantly to watch over, and vigorously to maintain, the powers not delegated to the United States, but reserved to the States respectively, or to the people; and that a due regard to this duty, will not permit this Assembly to assist, or concur in giving effect to this unconstitutional act, passed, to enforce the embargo.

The extent of the opposition to the embargo caused Congress to repeal it within a year of this protest.

Ohio and the National Bank

In 1819 Ohio placed a tax of \$50,000 on every branch of the Bank of the United States within its borders in order to drive it from the State. Despite the Supreme Court decision in *McCullough v. Maryland*, which had declared such a tax unconstitutional, Osborn, the State Auditor, determined to collect the tax. He was enjoined from collecting the tax by the Circuit Court, but nevertheless proceeded to take it by force from one of the branches of the bank. The Ohio Legislature supported Osborn in a series of resolutions objecting to the doctrine that the States are bound on questions of constitutionality by Supreme Court decisions. The Legislature also passed an "Act to withdraw from the Bank of the United States the protection of the laws of this State" as a further way of seeking to expel the bank which had been supported by the Supreme Court.

The bank instituted proceedings against Osborn and in 1824 the Supreme Court affirmed a lower court decision against him. The tax money was refunded to the bank.

Georgia and the Indians

In the 1820's Georgia became dissatisfied with the slowness of the Federal Government's removal of the Creek Indians from Georgia territory. Governor Troup charged the Federal Government was failing to carry out its promises and ordered a State survey of the lands. President Adams threatened to use the army to stop the Georgia surveyors, but Governor Troup successfully defied him. The issue was settled by the withdrawal of the Creeks beyond the Mississippi.

At the same time as the Creek controversy, Georgia also took over the lands of the Cherokees within its borders. The Cherokee laws were annulled and

Georgia statutes enforced in the territory. This controversy went to the Supreme Court when a Cherokee was convicted under Georgia law and sentenced to death. The Supreme Court granted a writ of error, but it was ignored and the Cherokee was executed. At least two other cases arising out of the Georgia statutes regulating the Cherokee lands were appealed to the Supreme Court. In both, the Court ruled against the State, but in each case the State authorities ignored all communications from the Court and the criminal penalties awarded by the Georgia courts were carried out.

Nullification in South Carolina

Opposition to the protective tariff increased in South Carolina throughout the 1820's. The 1828 "Tariff of Abominations" produced a formal protest from the State Legislature and nullification sentiment increased for the next four years. The tariff of 1832 did not alleviate the situation and in the fall of 1832 the State Legislature issued a call for a State convention. The convention met in November, 1832, and passed an Ordinance of Nullification that declared the protective tariff unconstitutional and authorized the Legislature to take all steps necessary to prevent the enforcement of the tariff acts as from February, 1833.

President Jackson responded with a message declaring that he would enforce the tariff with all the means at his disposal and a "Force Bill" was introduced in Congress.

The Force Bill was passed, together with a compromise tariff act that was acceptable to South Carolina. The South Carolina convention reassembled in March, rescinded its nullification act against the tariff, but passed an Ordinance of Nullification against the Force Act.

Fugitive Slaves and Personal Laws

The Federal Fugitive Slave Act of 1793 caused opposition from States in which abolitionist sentiment was strong. The Act relied on State officers to enforce its provisions and several States passed laws extending the right of jury trial to suspected fugitive slaves. Such laws were passed in Indiana (1824), Connecticut (1838), Vermont (1840), and New York (1840). Though these laws were not direct challenges to Federal authority, they undoubtedly were designed to hinder the operation of the Federal statute.

The situation was altered by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Prigg v. Pennsylvania*. The significant portion of the decision was the ruling that State officers could not be compelled to enforce a Federal statute. As a direct result four States (Massachusetts, Vermont, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island) passed laws prohibiting State officers from performing the duties assigned to them under the law of 1793 and also forbidding the use of State jails for fugitive slaves.

A new Federal Fugitive Slave Act was passed in 1850 which did not rely on State officers for its enforcement. Personal liberty laws providing safeguards for the fugitive slave and making the enforcement of the law more difficult were passed in ten States (Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Maine, Wisconsin, Kansas, Ohio,

and Pennsylvania).

The most positive defiance of the Federal Government on the fugitive slave issue occurred in Wisconsin in the 1850's. Sherman Booth, an abolitionist editor, was arrested for forcibly rescuing a fugitive slave. The State Supreme Court released him on a writ of habeas corpus and at the same time held the Federal Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional. However, Booth was indicted and convicted in the United States District Court only to have the State Supreme Court again release him. In 1855 the Supreme Court issued a writ of error, but the Wisconsin court ignored it and refused to send a copy of its record.

The Supreme Court managed to procure a copy of the record in 1857 and in 1858 reversed the judgment of the Wisconsin court. The State courts refused to enforce the verdict, but Booth was arrested by a United States marshal in 1860. He was rescued, re-arrested, and finally pardoned by President Buchanan in the same year.

The South Carolina Nullification Resolution of 1832 nullified a revenue act designed to finance the United States Government. The revenue act was clearly within the delegated powers of the Congress, and was an act which it was constitutionally empowered to pass. There was no question in this case but that the act was constitutional.

Following the adoption by South Carolina of its nullification resolution, the Legislatures of the States of Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia adopted resolutions taking exceptions to South Carolina's right thus to nullify a legal and constitutional act of Congress. Even so, South Carolina won a distinct victory by her act of nullification.

I do not contend, in spite of this precedent, that a State can nullify an act which Congress has the constitutional right to pass. No State can legally void actions of the Federal Government when those actions are clearly within the scope of powers delegated to the Federal Government by the Constitution. If such acts could be so nullified, we would have no effective Federal Government, of course.

But, Mr. Speaker, this is not the case presented by the May 17, 1954, decision. In the present case, the Supreme Court is clearly attempting to destroy the Constitution itself. It has made an abortive attempt to amend the Constitution. It is attempting to nullify the powers reserved to the States under the Constitution. Through acts of interposition, the States would merely be seeking to nullify the action of the nullifiers.

By design, the Supreme Court has committed a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous invasion of the field of sovereignty exclusively reserved to the States. The nine Justices have committed an act of treason against the Constitution of the United States.

It is the duty of the States, in the face of such flagrant and illegal assumption of power by the Federal judiciary, to interpose their sovereignty and nullify the decision. In doing so, the States are protecting the Constitution against nullification by the Courts, and are protecting the liberties of the American people.

The time is at hand when the States must reassert their constitutional rights or suffer their own de-

struction. The zero hour for State Governments has arrived, and it might well be the zero hour, also, for our Republican form of Government.

Mr. Speaker, I have heard many say that they favor interposition, but are opposed to nullification. This is the same thing as saying that we favor the aiming and firing of our guns but we are against hitting the target.

The very purpose of interposition is to nullify. If that is not to be the purpose, the act of interposition becomes merely an expression of disfavor and is meaningless.

Mr. Speaker, interposition is the act by which a State attempts to nullify. Interposition without nullification is a knife without an edge, a gun without bullets, a car without an engine, a body without a life.

If the States are to preserve their sovereignties, if they are to preserve the Constitution, they must interpose and declare the Black Monday decisions to be illegal and invalid and of no force and effect within the territorial limits of their respective jurisdictions. This position I believe the States have the right and duty to take and to maintain until such time as this question of contested powers has been settled legally and finally by constitutional amendment.

Mr. Speaker, the South desires nothing more or less than its right to order and control its own affairs within the limitations of its constitutional prerogatives. The Southern States will not submit to judicial tyranny any more than our sister States will sanction illegal usurpations of their sovereignty. In seeking relief from the oppression of this decision, we must and will call on our sister States for their support to the end that the sovereign rights of all the States shall be preserved.

Mr. Speaker, while the Black Monday decisions constitute the basis for our present grievance, it might be well for the States of this Union to take stock of other usurpations of their sovereign powers. Treaty-making powers, taxing powers, the interstate commerce clause and Government competition with private enterprise have all been, in recent years, the subject of frequent abuse by the three branches of the Federal Government. If we are to maintain our present form of Government, the time is at hand when the States should take action, also, to re-define delegated and reserved powers.

Again I emphasize that public school segregation, as vital as it is to the people of my State and the South, is but part of the all-embracing problem brought on by the Black Monday decisions. There have been deliberate, palpable, and dangerous encroachments in other fields. The trend toward centralization of power into the hands of the few was merely stabilized and amplified by the Black Monday decisions. It is quite apparent that we can expect more and more such abortive invasions of State sovereignties, and more and more usurpation of power by the Federal establishment. The question of whether the States are sovereign in the matter of reserved powers should be settled now, once and for all.

What will be the object of the Supreme Court's next act of usurpation? What among Jefferson's "inalienable rights" will be next to suffer destruction by judicial legislation?

Will it be the police power of the States? Intra-state transportation and commerce? Will it be State and local regulatory powers. Will it be property rights, marriage laws, contract laws, criminal laws? If we surrender to this trend, where will it end: Can anyone say?

In discussing the unsundered powers of the States, the Court, in 1911, said:

"Among the powers of the State not surrendered—which power therefore remains with the State—is the power to regulate the relative rights and duties of all within its jurisdiction as to guard the public morals, the public safety, and the public health, as well as to promote the public convenience and the common good." (Chicago, et al v. McGuire, 219 I.S. 549.)

Will this be the next principle of Constitutional Government to feel the axe of the Court's usurpation?

We know not which principle of Constitutional Government will be next to be attacked. Therefore, the people are entitled to know whether the States—the original source of all Federal authority—or the Federal Government itself is to be the final and supreme arbiter of the extent of delegated and reserved powers under our Constitution.

Jefferson once said: "Timid men * * * prefer the calm of despotism to the boisterous sea of liberty." He said "The God that gave us life gave us liberty at the same time: The hand of force may destroy, but cannot disjoin them." It was his creed that resistance to tyranny was obedience to God.

Mr. Speaker, the same God that watched over Jefferson, and inspired him to swear eternal hostility to tyranny watches over us. With His Divine guidance and help, we shall not fail.

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Newport News, Va.
Permit No. 52

VOL. II No. 1

310-53rd STREET, NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

JANUARY, 1956

N. Y. Negro Congressman's Speech Shocking Example of Current Trend

Negro Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of the 16th district of New York City really laid it on the line in a speech in Newport News on 2 January 1956. Powell is almost idolized by Negroes and his speech was featured in Negro newspapers but virtually ignored by the so-called "white" press. Since we believe Powell's remarks to be very important as an example of militant Negro thinking we take this opportunity to report on them.



REV. A. C. POWELL

Perhaps the most startling thing Powell said was, and we quote from the Newport News Daily Press for 3 January, "Anglo-Saxons are no longer the world's ruling race and nations throughout the world are looking to the American Negro and asking 'How can you be the leaders of tomorrow, if you are the second class citizen of today?'" Powell, who is an ordained minister, spoke in the Negro First Baptist Church. The Daily Press quoted him as saying, "It is sinful not to vote! Every church should be turned into a political headquarters, where Negroes can be taught to register." He went on to say, "And if he doesn't have the money to pay his poll tax, the church should lend him the necessary funds."

Taking a threatening tactic, Powell said that if the Gray Commission Report, aimed at continuing racial segregation in the schools, was sustained at the polls Virginia "will not receive one cent of Federal aid for education."

The Norfolk Journal and Guide, Negro newspaper, carried a somewhat fuller account of Powell's speech, and quoted him as saying

Eisenhower Regime Threatens Persecution Of Southerners

At about the time President Eisenhower asked Congress for a Gestapo to harass and persecute all who resist his administration's efforts to scrap the Constitution, the Negro newspapers were going wild over a letter which an official of the Justice Department had sent to the Jewish Labor Committee of New York City.

The story was either played down or ignored by our chicken-hearted "white" newspapers so THE VIRGINIAN brings you the details below.

It seems that this Jewish Labor Committee, a group which operates out of New York City, wrote to the Justice Department, asking them for an investigation of our friends to the South, the Mississippi Citizens' Councils.

The Justice Department fell all over itself to respond to the cracked whip and wrote right back, saying, "The activities of the White Citizens' Councils are receiving the department's careful attention. You may be assured that appropriate measures will be taken should the investigation establish the department's jurisdiction and authority."



HAS HIS "GREAT CRUSADE"
BECOME PURGE OF SOUTH?

This drivel was signed by Arthur

IMPORTANT NOTICE

was sustained at the pious Virginia
eral aid for education."

The *Norfolk Journal and Guide*,
Negro newspaper, carried a some-
what fuller account of Powell's
speech, and quoted him as saying
that Nelson Rockefeller resigned
from the State Department because
he couldn't stomach the anti-colored
attitude of the department.

The *Journal and Guide* also quot-
ed Powell as saying that one world
is coming and nothing can stop it.
"He cited Jesus Christ, Wendell
Wilkie, Abraham Lincoln as being
among the great men of history who
have seen the coming of one world."

Powell made this speech in a
Negro Church, remember, before an
estimated crowd of 500 people, about
20 of whom were white.

Disgusting as this Negro Con-
gressman's thinking on the proper
role of the church is, it brings to
mind remarks which a number of
white ministers have made in Vir-
ginia recently. And judging by the
part many of them took in the re-

(Continued on Page Six)



Rev. Powell's Wife
HAZEL SCOTT

will not receive one cent of red-

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Virginia League has grown so much that we have had
to move into larger quarters.

Our new address is:

310-53rd Street

Newport News, Virginia

All mail to the Virginia League and to *THE VIRGINIAN*
should be sent to this new address, beginning immediately.

INTERPOSE

The last few weeks in Virginia have seen history made—history
such as we made at Yorktown in the Revolution and later at the First
Battle of Bull Run in the War Between the States.

Virginians could be proud of Virginia, for the first time since
Black Monday, May 17, 1954.

THE VIRGINIAN cannot hope to report all that has happened.
We do not have the space, and, besides, even the most biased of our
commercial newspapers could not have smothered all the recent good
news. Therefore, we must content ourselves with touching the high spots,
and pointing up the significance.

The Referendum on 9 January was a great victory. The people of
Virginia spoke, as we have many times predicted they would speak.
With a mighty voice they served notice on Washington that Virginia
will call a Constitutional Convention and change her school laws before
we will submit to "integration."

The Referendum was carried by a better than two-to-one majority,
with only the radical-infested 10th District falling by the wayside. This
was to be expected, since the 10th has the misfortune to be overrun with
the sort of alien trash who slither into Washington, D. C., from all over
the country, bringing their accursed characteristics with them, as the
turtle carries its shell. The pro-American minority in the 10th put up a
game fight, however.

The glorious showing in the Referendum gave new impetus to the
growing sentiment favoring Interposition. So great did interest become
that L. M. Wright, Jr., star reporter for *The Richmond Times-Dispatch*,

(Continued on Page Six)

appropriate measures will be taken
should the investigation establish
the department's jurisdiction and
authority."

This drive was signed by Arthur
B. Caldwell, chief of the Civil Rights
Section of the Justice Department,
and countersigned by Asst. Gen.
Warren Olney.

Now, to date these thinly-veiled
threats from Washington are aimed
primarily at our friends in the great
Citizens' Councils but it is as obvi-
ous as Eleanor Roosevelt's big
mouth that eventually anyone and
everyone who stands up against the
corrupt Supreme Court and its dic-
tatorial doctrine will be included.
That means every Southerner who
believes in racial segregation as well
as all other patriots who believe in
the Constitution.

The "Jewish Labor Committee,"
whatever that is, and the cookie-
pushing parasites in Washington
may not know it, but they're taking
on some pretty determined charac-
ters, if and when they decide to
take those "appropriate measures."

We doubt that our gallant friends
in The Citizens' Councils are any
more scared than we are, and we
are not scared at all. Far from it.

Let the Justice Department give
us all the "careful attention" they
want, and let Eisenhower, the
broken-down betrayer, plead with
Congress for a Gestapo. We couldn't
care less.

If there's any one thing that the
patriots in this country need—and
we mean all the patriots, North,
South, East and West—it's a real,
bonafide martyr. Any Southerner
worthy of the name will gladly pro-
vide his body for the raw material

(Continued on Page Six)

THE VIRGINIAN

is published monthly by The Virginia League, 310-53rd Street, Newport News, Va.
Subscription rate to non-members of The Virginia League, \$3.00 per year.

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Signed articles and reviews are the opinion of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of THE VIRGINIAN or The Virginia League.

Our Stand

Should I keep back my opinion at such a time, through fear of giving offense, I should consider myself as guilty of treason toward my country, and of an act of disloyalty toward the majesty of heaven, which I revere above all earthly kings.

Patrick Henry, Virginia

Is This The Answer?

Elsewhere on this page is re-printed an editorial from *The California Jewish Voice*, a newspaper which claims to have the "Largest Jewish Circulation in The West." It is one of the most interesting documents to come our way in a long time and, we think, one of the most thought provoking.

We find it so interesting because it seems to us to present a very important argument for racially segregated schools. Entitled "Real Evidence," the editorial reports that 50% of the Jewish children attending Hebrew Day Schools fall in the "gifted child" category, according to standard achievement tests used in the public schools, and points out that the 50% figure becomes significant when compared to the 15% average in public schools. According to the editorial, even the remaining 50% of Jewish children in Hebrew Day Schools do "considerably better" than "average 85% in public schools."

Then the editorial states: "This is a further illustration of the calibre of students entering Jewish Day Schools and of the effectiveness of these schools in bringing forth top notch achievement." (Italics ours).

In other words, the all-Jewish schools can get more out of their all-Jewish student bodies than can the racially and culturally mixed public schools.

Why?

Our guess is that "the effectiveness of these schools in bringing forth top notch achievement" can be explained by the fact that the schools are, by their very nature, SEGREGATED. The teachers are Jewish and all of their pupils are Jewish.

That means that the students can develop along lines which can not even be recognized in public schools.

Note that in the final paragraph of the editorial, the writer states that the Hebrew Day Schools are "providing the bonus in education for the Jewish student, the transmitting of a Jewish education along with every facet of the general education"

PROJECT FOR PATRIOTS

The Project For Patriots will be mailed to each member individually later in the month. It will be embodied in a "Report From The President," which each member is earnestly requested to read carefully.

REAL EVIDENCE

(The following editorial is re-printed from *The California Jewish Voice*, 16 December 1955 and is commented on editorially.)

Based on standard achievement tests used in the public school system, it is estimated that 50% of Hebrew Day School pupils belong in the "gifted child" category. This percentage becomes significant when compared to 15% for the same category in public schools. The remaining 50% of Day School children also do considerably better on these tests than the average 85% in public schools.

The above figures were revealed in a panel discussion at the annual New York Regional Conference of the National Association of Hebrew Day School P.T.A.'s held December 4th.

This is a further illustration of the calibre of students entering the Jewish Day Schools, and of the effectiveness of these schools in bring-

PASSING IN REVIEW

Carl McIntire Exposes Dangerous Apostasy

"For there are certain men crept in unawares, who were before of old ordained to this condemnation, ungodly men, turning the grace of our God into lasciviousness, and denying the only Lord God, and our Lord Jesus Christ."

Jude :4

By MADELINE B. BARTLETTE

Christians are being misled in the drive for a one-world church and a one-world government. This is the belief of Dr. Carl McIntire.

In his recently published book, "Servants of Apostasy," Dr. McIntire gives a graphic, documented de-



DR. MCINTIRE

scription of the alarming growth of "modernism" or "liberalism" in the Protestant Churches today. It is a timely warning to the "man in the pew." The way leaders of prominent Protestant

bodies deny, compromise or trifle with such fundamental doctrines as the deity of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ is carefully revealed in this book.

Dr. McIntire also discusses fully the new Revised Standard Version of the Bible, pointing out its fallacious translation, and giving the names of eight of its translators who have Communist-front records.

He courageously shows the connection between Communism and the flagrant apostasy in our churches. He gives the names of many of the

forth top notch achievement" can be explained by the fact that the schools are, by their very nature, SEGREGATED. The teachers are Jewish and all of their pupils are Jewish.

That means that the students can develop along lines which can not even be recognized in public schools.

Note that in the final paragraph of the editorial, the writer states that the Hebrew Day Schools are "providing the bonus in education for the Jewish student, the transmitting of a Jewish education along with every facet of the general education."

That, in our opinion, explains the effectiveness of these schools in bringing forth top notch achievement."

The schools are "providing the bonus in education" by "the transmitting of a Jewish education . . ."

Think about your own child for a minute, or your nieces or nephews, or grandchildren.

If they are, as we assume, white Christian gentiles, ask yourself this question: Are THEY getting "the bonus in education" by being transmitted a "white Christian gentile education?"

If they attend a public school anywhere in this country, the answer is NO!

They are getting precious little education of any kind, as reports reaching us from all parts of the country prove. And they are getting absolutely no "bonus."

The public school, under the law, must lump all pupils together, with no regard for their deep-seated differences, with no allowances for their inborn national culture, and, if the foul Supreme Court decree is enforced, with no recognition, even, of their race or color.

We ask it again: What kind of an education is *your* child getting at present? Would it be even worse in a black-and-white school?

Southerners, and we among them, think that it would be so much worse in a mixed school that it would be unthinkable, and many of us have vowed that no such black-and-white schools shall ever have our support.

But let's go back to the "bonus in education" for a moment.

How can your *child*, whom you have brought into the world as a white Christian gentile, receive the "bonus" of education as *what he is*, a white Christian gentile, and not just a "general education" as another characterless lump of clay?

He can receive it, you know.

But it must be through *your* private efforts. The government will not and can not provide that "bonus." You must.

Long ago our Jewish friends faced the facts about themselves. They are, as they will be quick to tell you, different from all other peoples. And they are a tiny minority, scattered all across the face of the globe.

Long, long ago they had to ask themselves, "How can we survive, scattered as we are through every nation in the world? How can we keep from being absorbed by the non-Jews, who outnumber us so greatly?"

(Continued on Page Six)

New York Regional Conference of the National Association of Hebrew Day School P.T.A.'s held December 4th.

This is a further illustration of the calibre of students entering the Jewish Day Schools, and of the effectiveness of these schools in bringing forth top notch achievement.

The Day Schools are consistently proving themselves as standard setters for all schools, and additionally they are providing the bonus in education for the Jewish student, the transmitting of a Jewish education along with every facet of the general education.

Even Texts Lie In Soviet Russia

At about the time our would-be statesmen in Washington were meeting in conference with the Russians in Geneva a new textbook was being fed into the Communist presses in Russia. Intended for use in the fourth grade in Russian schools, the book gives an excellent example of the sort of lying duplicity in which our Communist "friends" excel.

Among other things this text book states categorically that the Soviet Union defeated Japan singlehandedly in the Second World War!

Former U. S. Senator William Benton brought a copy of the book back to this country from Russia and turned it over to the United Nations, with the request that the UN persuade member nations to make their texts "objective." Senator Benton, in our opinion, is barking up the wrong tree. Doesn't he know that the UN is practically a second-home to the Kremlin Comies and their friends?

of the Bible, pointing out its fallacious translation, and giving the names of eight of its translators who have Communist-front records. He courageously shows the connection between Communism and the flagrant apostasy in our churches. He gives the names of many of the leading influential churchmen who are "servants of apostasy."

The author writes of smear-attacks which have been made on him. The most notorious of these is the one directed by Ralph L. Roy, now an officer in the infamous Ford "Fund for the Republic."

Dr. Carl McIntire has been for more than twenty years Pastor of the Bible Presbyterian Church in Collingswood, New Jersey. In 1941 he had a part in establishing the American Council of Christian Churches and served as its first president. At the formation of the International Council of Christian Churches in Amsterdam, Netherlands, in 1948, he was elected its president. (These fundamental doctrinal organizations are not to be confused with the red-tinged National Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches.) Dr. McIntire is also president of the Board of Directors of Faith Theological Seminary, and editor of "The Christian Beacon." (See Page 4.)

"Servants of Apostasy" is a reservoir of information on the crisis of the Protestant Church today. Attractive, cloth-bound copies of this 420 page book may be purchased from the Virginia League, 310 53rd Street, Newport News, Virginia for \$4.00 each.

Fighting South Not Fooled By NAACP

The Southern gentleman to your right is, we think, effectively expressing the feelings of decent Americans toward the so-called National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Millions of decent, self-respecting Americans are at last awake to the true objective of the NAACP and its sinister, alien philosophy, which many people believe to be marriage of whites and Negroes.

From time to time the NAACP and the perverted whites who back it deny that its aim is inter-racial marriage. The truth will out, however, and below we present two examples of NAACP thinking.

On May 28, 1954, *U.S. News & World Report* printed an interview with Walter White, Executive Secretary of the NAACP. White was quoted as saying, "To prevent inter-racial marriage is improper, immoral and unChristian. . . ." and "The association of the races in public schools leads to friendship, love and marriage."

In August, 1955, Albert A. Kennedy, NAACP lawyer, told the *Orangeburg (S.C.) Times and Democrat* that, "Integration will result in white girls being associated with Negro boys. . . Naturally intermarriage would result. We of the NAACP are committed to a program of full integration."

These two men, remember, spoke as high officials of the NAACP, and one of them, Walter White, was married to a white woman.



gram of full integration."

These two men, remember, spoke as high officials of the NAACP, and one of them, Walter White, was

DIXIE

SCRAMWAGS

White

What About . . . You

Many people claim to believe in racial segregation and States' Rights but we have to beat the bushes to find people who are willing to support their beliefs. Below are four subscription blanks, for four different publications that are fighting for segregation and States' Rights. Each of these publications needs and wants *your* support, and each has made its price as low as possible. Please, won't *you* help—by subscribing to *at least one of them* today, and to all if you can possibly afford it?

SUPPORT THOSE WHO ARE FIGHTING FOR YOU

SPECIAL OFFER

Help us "spread the word" by buying and circulating *this page* which advertises FOUR different publications. Every individual can afford to buy, at lower-than-cost price, at least 20 of these sheets to give to friends. Organizations are invited to buy enough to distribute them by the thousands. The forces that oppose us cooperate with each other; we must do the same. SEND YOUR ORDER FOR EXTRA COPIES OF THIS PAGE TODAY TO: The Virginia League, 310 53rd Street, Newport News, Virginia.

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Jefferson's Thought Was Twisted Into Race Lie On D. C. Monument

There is one great American whose hallowed name the filthy Communists and their friends like to use above all others, and that is Virginia's own Thomas Jefferson. This has been common knowledge for years. Students of Jefferson's work have long known how his words are distorted by the evil, secret Communist-Socialist machine. But we don't think many people know how even the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D. C. has been made to lie.

We certainly didn't until it was called to our attention by Marvin Mobley, fighting Decatur, Georgia partiot. Mr. Mobley has widely circulated a folder that calls attention to the fact



that eighteen words were lifted from one of Jefferson's sentences and placed on the Jefferson Memorial. These eighteen words tend to give the impression that Thomas Jefferson was in favor of race-mixing, when the truth of the matter is that he was strongly opposed to it.

Referring to Negroes, the words on the Jefferson Memorial read: "Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free."

It's true that Jefferson said that, but he said more. Jefferson did not end his sentence with the word "free." Where the quotation on the Memorial shows a period it ought to show a semi-colon!

Jefferson's complete sentence reads: "Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than these people are to be free; nor is it less certain, that the two races, equally free, can not live in the same government."

Jefferson went on to say, "Nature, habit, opinion have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them. It is still in our power to direct the process of Emancipation and deportation, peaceably, and in such slow degree, as that the evil will wear off insensibly, and their place will be, *pari passu*, filled up by free white laborers. If, on the contrary, it is left to force itself on, human nature must shudder at the prospect held up."

Jefferson, you see, believed in Re-colonization. (See December 1955 issue of THE VIRGINIAN for current news on the Negro-led "Back to Africa" movement.)

The slanted, lying textbooks, for which we pay good money and use in our schools, don't teach this, however, any more than they teach the truth about old Abe Lincoln's views on the Negro question. No, modern textbooks are too busy trying to sell "One World" and "Brotherhood" to teach the facts that Americans need and want their children to know.

And do our great commercial "newspapers" and "magazines" call attention to any of these facts? Not in a pig's eye, they don't. Why?

Special to THE VIRGINIAN:

Repeal Public Law 565!

(The Virginia League urges all members and friends to send 10c to The American Flag Committee, 876 Granite Street, Philadelphia 24, Penna., for a copy of their Newsletter #38, for December, 1955. This Newsletter gives more information about UNESCO, Atlantic Union and NATO, and prints some pictures which we guarantee will wake you up to the horrors which American boys face overseas as a result of the notorious "Status of Forces Treaty.")

BY W. HENRY MACFARLAND, JR.

Executive Chairman, AMERICAN FLAG COMMITTEE

UNDER PUBLIC LAW 565, your tax dollars help finance UNESCO, a Specialized Agency of the United Nations which subjects American children to propaganda originated behind the Iron Curtain!

While Soviet revolutionaries were liquidating free Czechoslovakia, UNESCO enjoyed their hospitality for a month-long conference at Podbrady. There, under the watchful eye of top officials of the Czech Ministry of Education, UNESCO blueprinted its system for indoctrinating youngsters under thirteen years of age with the ideal of citizenship in a world community to be governed by countries other than their own. The UNESCans then published the blueprint in America, distributing it among nursery, kindergarten and grade school teachers throughout the country.

According to UNESCO, our children must be educated for citizenship in a world society, to which they owe prime loyalty. Teachers must make classroom subjects convey this idea to the impressionable minds of their pupils, and must combat home and family influences which hamper this brainwashing. United States geography must be taught cautiously, and United States history completely eliminated, until the youngsters are wholly immunized against thinking that our Country is better than any other. Patriotism is an "infection" carried by the "poison air" which many children breathe at home!

The blueprint contains scientific methods for using school children as informers on parents and happenings in the home. Games, story-telling and picture-drawing are employed to probe the little one's mind, in order that the brainwashing may be made even more effective.

The American Legion has called for United States withdrawal from UNESCO. This must be done by repeal of Public Law 565. Americans should write their Congressmen and Senators, urging them to sponsor and support such repeal legislation. Only in this way can we remove the threat which UNESCO poses to our first line of national defense—the schools in which America's future generations are educated.

Our Heroes



issue of THE VIRGINIAN for current news on the Negro-led "Back to Africa" movement.)

The slanted, lying textbooks, for which we pay good money and use in our schools, don't teach this, however, any more than they teach the truth about old Abe Lincoln's views on the Negro question. No, modern textbooks are too busy trying to sell "One World" and "Brotherhood" to teach the facts that Americans need and want their children to know.

And do our great commercial "newspapers" and "magazines" call attention to any of these facts? Not in a pig's eye, they don't. Why? Possibly because they are dependent on their advertising revenue to stay in business.

THE VIRGINIAN leaves it up to *you* to figure out. Who starts such lies as the one which appears on the Jefferson Memorial? For what purpose? Why is everyone afraid to say anything about it? Why are your commercial newspapers and magazines too ignorant or too afraid to print the facts that you read in THE VIRGINIAN? How do you answer these questions?

A Beacon For Believers

"The Christian Beacon" is a weekly religious newspaper, eight pages, tabloid size, published in Collingswood, N. J. It was founded by Dr. Carl McIntire in 1936, and he is its Editor.

This paper goes into every state of the United States, and into eighty-seven foreign countries. It is a publication set for the exposing and opposing of unbelief in organized churches, and to warn against the dangers and inroads of Communism in the churches.

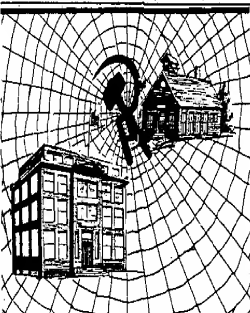
The subscription cost is only one dollar (\$1.00) per year, and is one of the best bargains in truth we know. The address is *The Christian Beacon, Collingswood, New Jersey.*

COMMUNIST-SOCIALIST

PROPAGANDA

IN

AMERICAN SCHOOLS



VERNE P. KAUB

This is a book for Americans to buy for themselves and their friends; to place in the hands of teachers who are misled by false prophets, and school board members who are hoodwinked into purchase of poisonous text-books. Insist that this book be properly displayed and cataloged in public and school libraries. Write to the newspapers about the disclosures in this book, and in all possible ways, get the truth to the people!

192 pages — Beautifully cloth-bound

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The Virginia League
310-53rd Street
Newport News, Virginia

the threat which UNESCO poses to our first line of national defense—the schools in which America's future generations are educated.

Our Heroes



GENERAL LEE



GENERAL JACKSON

There was a time when pictures of Gen. Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson were very much in evidence in Virginia. One saw them in private homes, in school buildings, in public buildings and even printed in the newspapers. Times have changed, however. Now one rarely sees any remembrance of these noble men.

Since Lee was born on January 19th and Jackson on January 21st this issue of THE VIRGINIAN seemed to us a proper one in which to begin our campaign to restore these Heroes to their proper place. Accordingly we are printing the two pictures that accompany this article.

It is fitting and proper that we honor and remember our noble forefathers. And it is our view that any home would be beautified by pictures of Lee and Jackson.

We have recently found unusually beautiful—and very inexpensive—prints of the two pictures reproduced on this page. Each is 14 inches by 10 1/4 inches, is in beautiful color, and sells for only \$3.00.

If you would like to have one of these beautiful pictures to hang in your home, you can order them from the League.

Remember, they are \$3.00 each, or \$6.00 for both, unframed. Order them from *The Virginia League, 310-53rd Street, Newport News, Virginia.*

Some Christians Rebel! Will You?

Just before dawn breaks, the early risers can see traces of light in the east. We have recently seen a few glimmers that make us hopeful that a great dawn is about to break over Virginia.

An example was the resolution of censure adopted on 15 January by the congregation of Cunningham Chapel, Episcopal Parish, against the rector, the Rev. J. L. B. Williams.

Mr. Williams was censured by the approximately three hundred communicants of his parish for his opposition to the "Gray Report" on school segregation. He had outlined his objections in a letter to a newspaper.

It is interesting to note that Cunningham Chapel is in a rural area of Clarke County, in Northwest Virginia.

The resolution of censure was introduced by Mr. George Burwell and voted on at a congregational meeting.

In an earlier development in Danville, the Rev. Harry M. Wilson resigned from his pastorate of the First Christian Church after getting into hot water over a letter which he wrote to the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*.

In his letter Mr. Wilson made the far-fetched statement that the re-

cent referendum was "immoral and illegal." Mr. Everett Motley, chairman of the board of the church, promptly issued a statement saying that Mr. Wilson's view did "not represent the position of the board nor the congregation."

On Sunday, 8 January, Mr. Wilson administered Holy Communion, delivered a talk on the "fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man," read a letter of resignation and left the church by a side door, leaving the congregation to go on with Divine Worship as best they could.

While we were not there, we have no doubt that the good people of First Christian managed to survive Mr. Wilson's dramatic "Disappearing Act" and conclude their service in Christian dignity.

Events in these two widely-separated churches seem to us indicative of the times. We fervently hope that they are.

It just may be that Christians are slowly rousing, and that they are preparing to free themselves from the Political Practitioners who have slipped into their pulpits under false colors.

If this is true, and we hope that it is, it means great things are in store for us all. If the sleeping Christians ever awaken and assert themselves, the safety of the Republic will be assured and we can look forward to government by Constitutional Law again.

National Council of Churches Plenty Red - - - And This Pamphlet Proves It

Have you ever wondered "How Red Is The Federal National Council of Churches?"

Announcements

This issue of THE VIRGINIAN has been enlarged to bring you more news and facts than ever before!

Help us to continue printing a big 6-page edition by ordering extra copies to give to your friends, neighbors, employees and business associates.

You'll be helping them, too, by introducing them to the most talked about Right-wing newspaper in the country!

New Prices For Extra Copies

10 for \$1.00, 25 for \$2.50, 50 for \$4.00, 100 for \$8.00

Get In The Fight!

Send your order today!

The Virginia League is now offering for sale selected books which we consider useful to patriots. When you want to buy books for yourself or for gifts, please consider those which the League sells.

Two important books that we think you'd enjoy

Communist-Socialist Propaganda in American Schools

by Verne Paul Kaub\$2.50

Collectivism On The Campus

by E. Merrill Root\$5.00

Mr. Boothe Provides This Month's Laugh

There's practically always a good laugh around if you've got the nose to smell it out. We even got one out of the Referendum.

After Virginians broke out their battle flags and sent the "integrationists" scurrying away from the polls like a lot of whipped curs, some of our "political leaders" did some quick



6 Barbers Resist Degrading Edict

This story won't get into "Life" or any other of the slick propaganda magazines but we think it's worth repeating. It's also further proof of how "integration" is NOT working.

Six barbers have left their jobs at the Langley Air Force Base barber shop, following orders to serve Negroes along with white men. Negroes were formerly served by

National Council of Churches Plenty Red - - - And This Pamphlet Proves It

Have you ever wondered, "*How Red Is The Federal/National Council of Churches?*" Did the two articles in the December issue of THE VIRGINIAN make you curious as to just what kind of "Christians" would sponsor a nation-wide broadcast of bawdy-house "jazz" music on New Year's Eve, or charge that "the application of the Gospel has been a failure in the South" and that Southerners pray to a "white God"?

If so, The Virginia League has just the information to answer your questions! We now have some copies of the wonderful pamphlet called "*How Red Is The Federal/National Council of Churches?*" This pamphlet is published by the American Council of Christian Laymen, of which our esteemed friend, Mr. Verne P. Kaub, author of *Communist-Socialist Propaganda in American Schools*, is President.

Very few pieces of patriotic literature have been as effective as this startling pamphlet. It lists 48 "*of the hundreds of present and past officers, leaders and prominent members of the Federal Council who have aided and abetted God-hating, un-American organizations,*" under the heading, "Federal Council Leaders Who Have Helped Communist Organizations." The organizations are listed also.

Among leaders listed is Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, former President of the Federal Council. He is charged with having aided and abetted eleven different Communist organizations.

"*How Red Is The Federal/National Council of Churches?*" is one pamphlet every person who considers himself a Christian ought to read—and get others to read, too. It's a certainty that we will never be able to clean up our churches until we know where the dirt is and how it got there.

We urge every reader to order a copy of this revealing pamphlet NOW. Our supply is limited and we will fill orders as we receive them. We're selling the pamphlets for only 15c each, or ten for \$1.00 Order from The Virginia League, 310-53rd Street, Newport News, Virginia.

Free Men Are Saying

"Are we going to permit the naked and arrogant declaration of nine men to destroy our Constitution and usurp the blood-won rights of our people?

The answer is No, No,—a thousand times, No!"

—Governor Marvin Griffin, Georgia

battle flags and sent the "integrationists" scurrying away from the polls like a lot of whipped curs, some of our "political leaders" did some quick adding and subtracting. Then they came up with some of the most amusing reactions imaginable.

One that we particularly enjoyed was buried in *The Richmond Times-Dispatch* on 10 January. Armistead Boothe, over-publicized politician from the radical-infested part of Northern Virginia, actually said, according to the *Times-Dispatch*, that he (Boothe) was "*not an integrationist.*"

Those were Brother Boothe's very words, as given in the paper.

Now we certainly are not going to question the gentleman's word. We just want to pass his statement along, for the edification of our readers.

But sometime when Mr. Boothe has the time we'd be interested in his explanation of just why he is so intimately connected with the Ford "Fund For The Republic" sponsored "Virginia Council on Hu-

how "integration" is NOT working.

Six barbers have left their jobs at the Langley Air Force Base barber shop, following orders to serve Negroes along with white men. Negroes were formerly served by Negro barbers.

Recently, however, the Department of Defense issued an order banning segregation. Three barbers left immediately. When the order was enforced three more left.

Since the base employs only eleven barbers this meant that more than half quit rather than submit to such outrageous treatment. We are unable to report whether the remaining five barbers are all Negro or not.

The story will no doubt be hushed up and unfortunately we will have no way to learn the truth but our guess is that the "integrated" base barber shop will do very little business with white airmen from now on.

Let us know if you see any of this reported in the "fearless, free press!"

man Relations," an organization which certainly *doesn't deny that it is "integrationist."*

Quotes From The Negro Press

"Some of the long-hairs may abhor the trend, but let's face it, jazz is here to stay. One of these days we may see protocol dressed up in a zoot suit and bebop glasses, accompanied by blasts of rock 'n roll."

—from an editorial printed in the "*Los Angeles Sentinel*," a Negro newspaper, on 24 November 1955.

(Remember the article on "jazz" music in the December VTEE issue of THE VIRGINIAN? Well, the above editorial quoted from a Negro newspaper gives you some idea of what the Africanized future will be like, if the "integrationists" are successful!

Dr. Marion Flops Again

Club Refuses To Hear Race-mixing Reverend

It's a long jump from Slaughter's Hotel, a Negro establishment, to the Hotel John Marshall, one of Virginia's leading hostelryes—and we were most interested recently to note that Dr. John H. Marion, Executive Secretary of the "Virginia Council on Human Relations" didn't quite make it.

It seems that Dr. Marion, a white, integration-minded preacher, was invited to speak to the Sphinx Club of Acca Temple at one of its



DR. MARION

weekly luncheon meetings in the Hotel John Marshall. Now, speaking in hotels is nothing new to Dr. Marion; according to the Richmond newspapers, he has spoken several times to groups in Slaughter's the Negro hotel. But, it goes without saying, there's quite a bit of difference between Slaughter's and the John Marshall. Dr. Marion seemed to be really getting up in the world.

He was in for quite a surprise, however, when the big moment arrived. The Potentate of Acca Temple and the President of the Sphinx Club discussed Dr. Marion's prepared speech with him at the speaker's table and then made an announcement to the press. Said the Potentate: "I'm afraid Dr. Marion will not make a speech. We can't have him say anything that would put us behind the eight-ball."

Then Dr. Marion departed, speech under his arm.

While club leaders refused to discuss the circumstances of Dr. Marion's invitation to speak, Dr. Marion himself announced that he was invited by the program chairman's wife, who told him that she was acting for her husband.

From this incident and from the collapse of Dr. Marion's trek to Hampden-Sydney College, reported in the November issue of THE VIRGINIAN, it would seem that the "Virginia Council on Human Relations" is not enjoying any particular success in its efforts to persuade Virginians to "integrate" their schools.

We have followed the progress of the "VCHR" with great interest since its first appearance, and we never thought that it would make much headway.

Virginians on the whole don't like meddlers, whether they are locally bred or imported, and we guessed from the beginning that most of the people who would come in contact with the Ford "Fund For The Republic" backed "VCHR" would give it a quick brushoff. It's true that some few people have been dazzled by some of the "big names" connected with this pro-integration outfit, but not many.

IN THIS THE ANSWER?

(Continued from Page Two)

The Jews asked themselves those questions, and they came up with the answers. The right answers, too, for they have survived as a people all down through the centuries, through some of the mightiest governments in the world have exerted every power to wipe them off the face of the globe.

Their chief answer was, "Education!"

And they have done it by providing their young with "the bonus" of a "Jewish education."

What is this "Jewish education?"

There is a long-standing argument as to whether the Jews are a race or a religion. Some Jews say that they are both, some insist that they are only a religion. Without taking sides in what is, after all, a family argument, we will report here only that most non-Jews whom we know consider the Jews a race, or at least a culture, because Judaism has never and does not now encourage converts to the Jewish faith. This policy has kept them a fairly homogeneous group, united around the several branches of the Jewish faith.

"Jewish education" as it has been explained to us, then would consist of teaching things Jewish, Jewish history, Jewish faith, Jewish traditions, etcetera, and accenting the Jewish angle of "general education." For instance, the Jewish pupil in the Jewish school would probably be most interested in Medieval History taught from the standpoint of how it affected his Jewish ancestors.

This sort of thing, of course, can not, as said earlier, be accented in public schools.

For another thing, the Jewish child can learn the history and traditions of his people as he learns his religion, and vice versa. That is not true with Christians.

The editorial reprinted is speaking specifically of *Hebrew Day Schools* which, we take it, supplant regular public schools for their Jewish pupils. Such all-Jewish schools are not possible in all communities. How, then, do the Jews provide the "bonus" of a "Jewish education" in communities where there are not enough Jews to keep up their own schools?

Often it is done through special classes, usually held, we believe by Rabbis, in synagogues.

We have known of many Jewish children who, after their regular classes in the public schools, went on to more classes for Jews only.

There, in their segregated classes, they got the "bonus."

That this should be so seems to us right and proper. We admire the Jews for their interest in their young, and for their determination to preserve their Jewishness.

And we hail their success, for there is no question in everyone's mind that they have been successful. They *have* survived, haven't they? — And they *are* still Jews, aren't they?

much headway.

Virginians on the whole don't like meddlers, whether they are locally bred or imported, and we guessed from the beginning that most of the people who would come in contact with the Ford "Fund For The Republic" backed "VCHR" would give it a quick brushoff. It's true that some few people have been dazzled by some of the "big names" connected with this pro-integration outfit, but not many.

Names like those of Mrs. Theodore Adams, wife of New York State native Dr. Theodore Adams, and Armistead Boothe will always attract a few people. This has been so since the beginning of time and, we suppose, will continue to be true, man's nature being imperfect. But the vast majority of Virginians, as we could have prophesied, still haven't taken to the "Virginia Council on Human Relations," nor to its Ford "Fund For The Republic" sponsored ideas.

INTERPOSE

(Continued from Page One)

wrote a series of three articles, explaining the almost forgotten doctrine. These articles seemed to us rather sour-mouthed, but the fact that they could originate from the *Times-Dispatch* at all shows how important Interposition suddenly became. Not even the best friends of *The Richmond Times-Dispatch* could credit it with more than luke-warm support of segregation and it was considered indicative of the temper of Virginia when Wright's articles appeared and were sent out over the Associated Press wires.

The next great move was made in the Senate on the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Senator Harry C. Stuart, of Elk Garden, with a spirit that called to mind his revered kinsman, Gen. "Jeb" Stuart, introduced a Resolution of Interposition. It was reported that approximately forty senators sponsored the Resolution.

By the time this issue of THE VIRGINIAN reaches you the General Assembly may well have passed the Resolution. If not, you will never have a more important chance to telephone your senator and delegate long-distance and tell them that you want it passed. It's inconceivable that every Virginian worthy of the name won't vote for it but you can never tell about these things. Keep your eye on Richmond!

The fact is that if Virginia doesn't interpose her sovereignty now, in the face of the foul, illegal edict from the venal Supreme Court, States' Rights are dead. Virginians can furl their flag. *Sic Semper Tyrannis* becomes a mockery.

EISENHOWER REGIME THREATENS

(Continued from Page One)

if the Washington octopus will do the rest.

Our sentiments are these: To the "Jewish Labor Committee," we say, *Drop dead!* To the threatening buffoons in Washington we say, *Hop to it!*

To both of these collections of bluffing crumbs, and to all their friends, we say this: We are within the law. This is *our* country. We all come from the stock that created this America that you *think* you run. We're as ready as you are!

There, in their segregated classes, they give the word.

That this should be so seems to us right and proper. We admire the Jews for their interest in their young, and for their determination to preserve their Jewishness.

And we hail their success, for there is no question in everyone's mind that they have been successful. They *have* survived, haven't they? And they *are* still Jews, aren't they?

Now, the question is, *What about us?*

We say that we are afraid of "integration" because we think that it will lead to physical mongrelization. We are confident that the chief backers of "integration" also think that it will lead to flesh-and-blood mongrelization.

But what about cultural *dilution* and *mongrelization*?

Isn't that happening to us *now*?

What can we do about it?

Are we to begin educating our children privately, over and above the education, such as it is, they receive in public schools? Is that the answer?

Or are we to try to regain control of our schools, and educate our children in them as they were some years ago, when our culture, our race, our faith were still dominant?

This seems to us fully as important as the question of whether or not we shall allow our children to attend schools with Negroes.

We know that we will never allow that, come hell or high water.

But what about the other? It is a question that must be faced, and faced soon, unless you want to see your grandchildren look at you with a puzzled expression and say, "*What's a white Christian gentile?*"

N. Y. NEGRO CONGRESSMAN'S SPEECH

(Continued from Page One)

cent Referendum on the Constitutional Convention they must share Powell's point of view.

Of course, Powell's shocking citation of the Savior, Wendell Wilkie and Abraham Lincoln all in one breath is almost unbelievable, but it serves to show how far these people will go in trying to sell an idea.

And Powell is not by himself; the National Council of Churches regularly does things of a similar nature. The "One Worlders" will stop at absolutely nothing, apparently.

In all fairness, we must admit that the Newport News *Daily Press*

carried a reasonable report of Powell's speech on its "second front page," which is devoted to news of local origin and importance, but we looked in vain for editorial comment on Powell's racial and dangerous ideas.

The Richmond newspapers, on which entirely too many Virginians depend for all their news, did not carry a single line on the Powell story. Why? They bend over backwards to scrape up anything on the opposite side of the fence. Why ignore this inflammatory speech?

Powell's wife is the famous "jazz" pianist, and dancer, Hazel Scott.

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VOICE OF THE ANGLO-SAXON SOUTH

DIXIE-AMERICAN

VOLUME 6

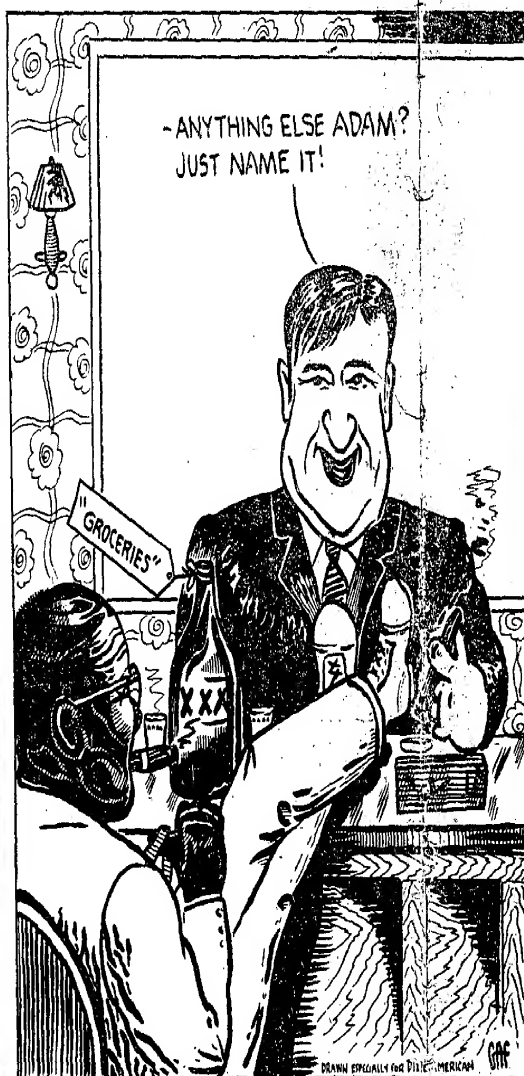
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, MARCH 1, 1956

NUMBER 1

ADA Lays Egg Over Protest On School Aid

Giving ample evidence once again that it is nothing more than a trouble-making un-American aggregation of agitators, the so-called "Americans for Democratic Action" has called upon President Eisenhower to come out against federal aid to education for states that defy the Supreme Court's ban on racial segregation in public schools.

How presumptuous can you get? The ADA, a group that fought Ike tooth and nail for the presidency and stands for practically everything that he has said he is against, in our opinion have no right to even write a letter to the president. If they and other capital "L" liberals had their way our Constitutional republic would last only about as long as a snowball in you know where. Bah, Bah (Joseph L. Baugh, Jr.), national chairman of ADA, says the president "cannot evade this question." Here's a tip though... Ike might do the same thing that



An Editorial

A Welcome And A Warning

Rifts Are Seen In Dark Clouds That Came With Court Decision

The segregation picture is getting clearer.

When our January and February issues appeared things appeared dark indeed. It seemed as though everyone had sold out to hordes of darkness that hover always near. Carpetbaggers from the four points of the compass crawled by the thousands over a Southland stunned by a pronouncement by the so-called "Supreme Court" that ignored all legal precedent, voided almost one hundred years of its own decisions. Scalawags swarmed like flies around a honeypot, bought by NAACP, Communist-front and conniving political slush funds.

Now that at least five Southern states have shown they intend to remain worthy of their Anglo-Saxon heritage by refusing to compromise ethnic and religious scruples against creating a nation of half-breeds, they are stiffening the spines of some of the border areas that had been so brow-beaten by officialdom that they had about decided to resign from the human race.

and TV networks and every other form of communication, the word is being broadcast. It is laborious and often thankless work to beat through this wall of prejudice that the mongrelizers have erected... but men and women devoted to principle are doing yeoman service in word of mouth conversation, in letter writing campaigns, by small presses manned by men who have not sold their souls for the smirking, insincere praise of so-called liberals or the money of those who would have us

(Continued on Page Five)

"Kissin' Jim" Is Kissed Off By Citizens

Gov. James E. Folsom was NOT among those present at

do the same thing that many ADA stalwarts and other left-wingers frequently do. He invoke the Fifth Amendment. And if that doesn't come under the head of "evasion" we don't know the meaning of the word.

Scratch 1 Hudson

Pollie Ann Myers Hudson, one of two female darkies who were supposed to parrot the NAACP line and try to muscle into the University of Alabama, who had brought suit against Dean of Admissions William F. Adams because her admission had been refused on grounds that her "conduct and marital record" made her unsuitable as a student, had her bluff called. She did not even get her picture in the television reels in Judge Hobart H. Grooms' Federal Court in Birmingham Thursday, Feb. 9. Fact is, Pollie didn't even get to say nuttin. Her Negro lawyer did all her talkin' and what he said all summed up to "Aw, nuts."

He asked that the suit be dismissed five minutes after the trial, which attracted international attention, got underway. Pollie's big gun turned out to be nothing but a cap pistol and went phhhht. Her attorney admitted that she did not have a case and Pollie did not even get to ask for her crackers.

Courtroom spectators were heard to remark "one down, and one to go." Wonder who dey could be talkin' about? And the "London" newspaper reporter who flew all the way from dear old Fleet Street just to find out what would happen to a black parrot—had one of the longest wild "goose" chases on record to his credit.

A Welcome And A Warning

With this issue *Dixie-American* begins its sixth year of publication—six years devoted to the principles of States' Rights and to battling for the Southern traditions.

The recent agitation by outside forces to muddle and to usurp functions hitherto accepted to be prerogatives of local government—exemplified by attempts to use certain Negroes as "sacrificial shoats" in their dastardly experiment looking toward intermingling and eventual intermarriage of the races—has brought new recruits to the continuing struggle for individual rights.

Already in the first two months of this year Citizens' Councils have sprung up throughout Alabama—they now have enrolled some 50,000 members. State leaders of the group are shooting for 200,000 members by April. From present appearances they will have them. The action of the state committee on Feb. 17 in Montgomery in naming such men as John H. Whitley, Tarrant business leader, as state chairman; State Senator Sam Englehardt, executive secretary, along with Walter C. Givhan of Safford, and Luther Engel, prominent Montgomery attorney, will be a powerful spur to further enrollment.

With such capable and respected leaders in their various fields heading up the work of the Association of Citizens' Councils of Alabama, more and more responsible people who have hesitated to join the councils for fear of possible irresponsible leadership, will have such fears dispelled.

To all members who are joining councils throughout the state this publication, an independent newspaper, (not the official organ of the councils), but perhaps their most ardent well-wisher, would like to say "welcome." There cannot be too many enrolled in this struggle which sees all that is worth having in the South threatened by mulatto-minded, often Communist-led apostles of miscegenation.

But . . . a warning!

And here we cannot be too emphatic! Responsible leadership simply must be maintained if councils are to continue to demand the respect and cooperation of all these new members who enlist for one purpose and one only—to fight integration.

Inevitably, from time to time, perhaps in all organizations that mushroom so swiftly from the grassroots, demagogic rabble-rousers temporarily capture segments of such a group and harangue them into overt acts against the best interests of the whole community. The Citizens' Councils already have their budding bullies, their prisoners of hate, their spreaders of poison for their own personal gain.

Already we see in North Alabama such budding irresponsibility beginning to raise its head. A small clique, led by persons whose chief qualifications are ability to make dramatic and appealing speeches—speeches that arouse certain elements among their hearers into belicose moods and attempts to goad them into intemperate actions. Such action as circulating hastily-drawn impeachment petitions for recall of high state officials, purely nuisance

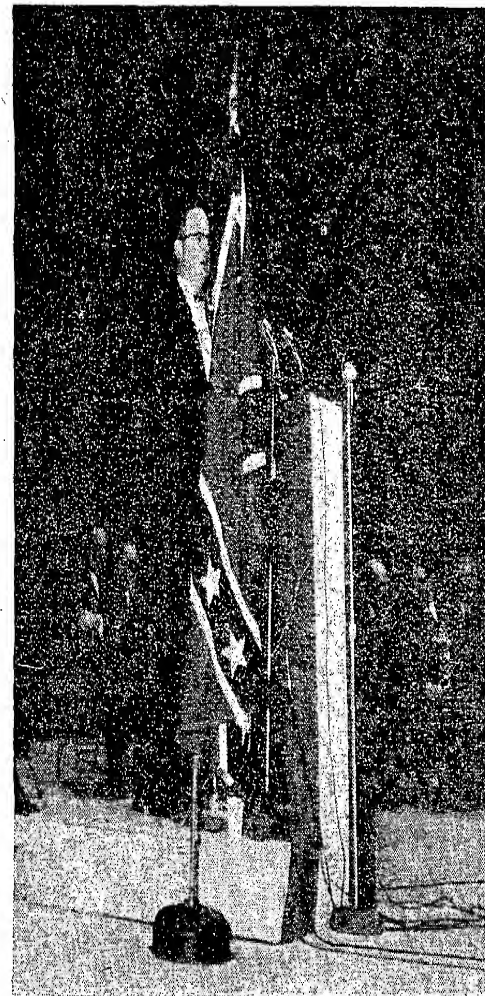
(Continued on Page Five)

People who had been struck dumb by the court's contempt for the Constitution—the rights to pass laws before they were enforced, and ignored 200 years of its own judicial precedent, began to find their voice.

As difficult as it is for them to make that voice heard through the thick paper curtain thrown around this region by practically all national magazines, large metropolitan newspapers, radio

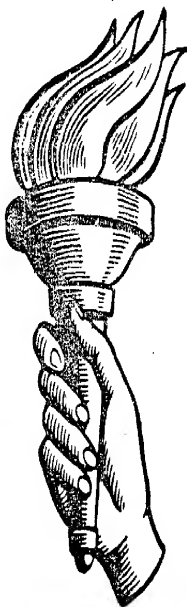
the State Coliseum on Friday night, Feb. 10, when the huge state rally of Alabama Citizens' Councils was held. Said who cancel the meeting, "Rolsom isn't expected and in fact, hasn't even been invited. He's already said he didn't approve of the Citizens' Council movement so we didn't see any reason why he should be interested."

Founder of Citizens Councils



R. B. Patterson, Greenwood, Miss., who conceived the idea of Citizens Councils that have been organized so successfully in that state to hold the line on segregation. Mr. Patterson has been of much help in advising Council leaders of Alabama in setting up of the reputable group of councils in this state. He is shown as he spoke before a statewide rally in early February in Montgomery. Mr. Patterson has been invited by John H. Whitley, of Tarrant, who is State Chairman of the Association of Citizens Councils of Alabama, to speak in Birmingham and he has agreed to do so at an early date.

DIXIE-AMERICAN



D. SHORT — F. JOHNSON
Editors and Publishers

Dedicated to Preservation of
Individual Liberty, Self Gov-
ernment as Opposed to Dic-
tatorship, Democracy as Op-
posed to Wanton Waste . . .
The American Way as Opposed
to Socialism.

Published by
THE CITIZENS PRESS
P. O. Box 3543, West End Station
Birmingham, Alabama

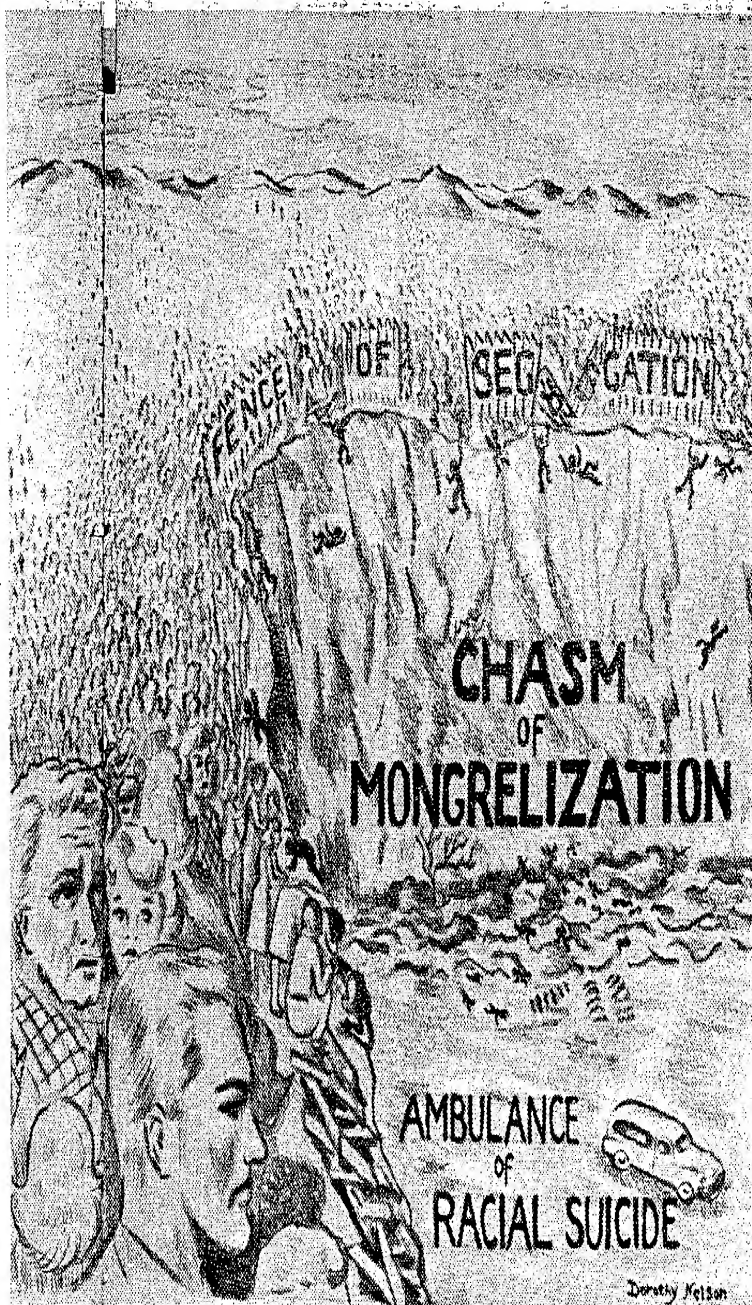
Is Autherine Expendable 'Guinea Pig?'

The life of a guinea pig is a precarious one.

Authurine Lucy has allowed herself to be used as such an animal is used in scientific laboratories. That she has been subjected to a small sample of the strain . . . the wear and tear . . . of everyday guinea pigs is not strange.

That she is still around and in sufficient good health to go on with the bizarre experiment in self-martyrdom to something she scarcely can be expected to understand, is probably the real surprise to the thinking mind of the hardened scientist.

If one discounts all of the epithets screamed at the other by both sides in this hurdy-gurdy affair—when all sides are looked at without emotion—it is fantastic that any reasoning being in this realistic age could be sold such a bill of goods as has been unloaded on Authurine, such a dose of silly intent that he or she would deliberately risk life and limb in so foolish a manner.



By Joseph Malins

'Twas a dangerous cliff, as they freely confessed,
Though to walk near its crest was so pleasant;
But over its terrible edge there had slipped
A duke and full many a peasant.
So the people said something would have to be done,

sides are looked at without emotion—it is fantastic that any reasoning being in this realistic age could be sold such a bill of goods as has been unloaded on Authurine, such a dose of silly intent that he, or she, would deliberately risk life and limb in so foolish a manner.

But would she have no more regard for her comfort and well-being than a lab technician has for the white mice he offers up daily on the altar of his tests. Deliberately, with studied sacrificial fanaticism, these ghouls thrust this poor Negro zombie into the very jaws of danger as a cold-blooded pawn in their deadly experiment in the forced rape of a race.

These exploiters of this girl could not contend that she was unable to find a safe school where she could study any subject she chose in peace. These pariah priests who evidently sought to have her blood spilled to bolster with hysteria their faltering logic, and as a cover for their perversion of both state law and custom in Alabama.

They could not contend that money was any object. Their cult has lavished thousands of dollars in a three-year preparation for the sacrificial day. They could have kept Authurine in college for the rest of her natural life for a fraction of the money spent in such malicious maneuvering.

They cannot pretend that it was not a deliberate attempt to defy and to force alteration in habits, customs, preferences and even the laws of our state. Laws put there by a majority of our people. Or in failing to set aside these laws, to incite riot in which this Negro woman would be offered up as a "willing" (?) sacrifice to win for them through sympathy what pure logic would never attain.

We are aware, of course, that many pressure groups in this country in late years have repeatedly incited to riot with immunity. They have in fact in many instances assumed the status of super-governments, above and beyond the reach of our state's constitutional law. But this latest bold attempt to so arouse and influence a peace-loving, law-abiding citizenry, only to provide these moronic mongrelizers with a martyr for their propaganda machines has to date come a cropper. That she would allow herself to be so used is incredible. That she is still trying is somewhat in the nature of madness. That continued trips into the lion's mouth can continue to be made with impunity would seem to be miraculous.

This newspaper does not know what the penalty should be for cold-bloodedly inducing another person to commit suicide—but the penalty for inciting to riot is very clear. We continue to wonder why our state and local laws are not enforced to prevent the cause of riots.

The NAACP is trying a form of interposition of its own. It is trying to interpose its will between a majority of a state's people and the revolutionary cult of confusion and conglomeration.

Beware of the man who says "I am the great I am" . . . just between us, he ain't.

A jail cot may be a welcome rest for some of the Negroes arrested in the bus boycott cases in Montgomery, Ala. They have been walking for eleven weeks and must be getting a little fotsore.

Though to walk near its crest was so pleasant;
But over its terrible edge there had slipped
A duke and full many a peasant.
So the people said something would have to be done,
Some said, "Put a fence around the edge of the cliff,"
Some, "An ambulance down in the valley."

But the cry for the ambulance carried the day,
For it spread through the neighboring city;
A fence may be useful or not, it is true,
But each heart became brimful of pity
For those who slipped over that dangerous cliff;
And the dwellers in highway and alley
Gave pounds or gave pence, not to put up a fence,
But an ambulance down in the valley.

"For the cliff is all right, if you're careful," they said,
"And, if folks even slip and are dropping,
It isn't the slipping that hurts them so much,
As the shock down below when they're stopping."
So day after day as these mishaps occurred,
Quick forth would these rescuers sally
To pick up the victims who fell off the cliff,
With their ambulance down in the valley.

Then an old sage remarked: "It's a marvel to me
That people give far more attention
To repairing results than of stopping the cause,
When they'd better aim at prevention.
Let us stop at its source all this mischief," cried he,
"Come, neighbors and friends, let us rally,
If the cliff we will fence, we might almost dispense
With the ambulance down in the valley."

"Oh he's a fanatic," the others rejoined,
"Dispense with the ambulance? Never!
He'd dispense with all charities, too, if he could;
No! No! We'll support them forever.
Aren't we picking up folks just as fast as they fall?
And shall this man dictate to us? Shall he?
Why should people of sense stop to put up a fence,
While the ambulance works in the valley?"

But a sensible few, who are practical, too,
Will not bear with such nonsense much longer;
They believe that prevention is better than cure,
And their party will soon be the stronger.
Encourage them then, with your purse, voice and pen,
And while other philanthropists dally,
They will scorn all pretense and put up a stout fence
On the cliff that hangs over the valley.

GEORGIA ATTORNEY GENERAL MAPS SEGREGATION PROGRAM

BY EUGENE COOK
Attorney General of Georgia

Somewhat in anticipation of the May, 1954, decision outlawing segregation in the public school systems of the several states, the Georgia General Assembly had provided in the General Appropriation Act of 1953 that all State appropriations for education (except capital outlay funds which go to pay off bonds) would be withheld from any school system or any school district and any unit of the University System that permits the mixing of the races in their respective district and University units. Attempt was made to phrase these provisions so that even if held unconstitutional the entire appropriation as to any given school district or university unit would fall, thereby accomplishing the same result. Similar provisions were placed in the 1956 General Appropriations Act now before the Legislature.

The November-December 1953 session of the General Assembly created the "Georgia Commission on Education" with specific instructions to devise and recommend to the General Assembly ways and means of maintaining segregation of the races in our public schools. This committee has met numerous times and made numerous recommendations, each of which has been or will be enacted into law during the present session.

The same 1953 session of the General Assembly also passed submitted for ratification a Constitutional Amendment authorizing the General Assembly

announcement by the governor that a federal court has required integration in any given school system, thereby making it impossible under the State Constitution and laws to continue public support for that system. The act also sets up the machinery for making the grants, and prohibits grants to students attending sectarian schools.

(b) SB 3: Authorizes all local school systems to lease school houses for private educational purposes. In one respect, is further implementation of the grants-to-education amendment.

(c) SB 4: Authorities subleased by local school systems of their school houses which are being financed through State School Building Authority. Under this type of financing, the Authority sells bonds, builds the school houses, takes title thereto in its corporate name and leases same to the local school system for a term of years, at expiration of which the building automatically becomes the property of the local system. By opinion rendered in November, 1954, the Attorney General ruled that the leasehold owned by the local system could legally be sublet without impairing the contract obligation with the bondholders.

(d) SB 6: Authorizes teachers in private schools to become or remain as members in the Teachers' Retirement System. Further implementation of the grants-to-education amendment. The legality and feasibility of this law was approved by the Attorney General in opinions of October 6 and October 14, 1954.

(e) SB 8: Makes private

ONLY AMERICANS

Sumner Gerard, trustee of the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., in a statement concerning recent outrageous decisions rendered by the Supreme Court, concerning segregation, tidelands oil and other questions involving state sovereignty, recently commented as follows:

"In the dark days of Valley Forge, Gen. George Washington issued the order, 'Put none but Americans on guard tonight.' Well may that command echo for us now, for never were the foundations of our Republic under such dangerous assault as today . . .

"For the past two decades, Supreme Court decisions have tended to break down the rights which the Constitution reserved to the States and the people, and to vest them in a centralized Washington government . . .

" . . . The Supreme Court's de-segregation decision overthrew established Constitutional principle and practice in the field of education, where since the founding of the Republic, control was exercised by the citizens of the home state. This decision did not derive from legal precedent but from ideological reasoning."

GRAVES POINTS TO DANGER OF RADICALS

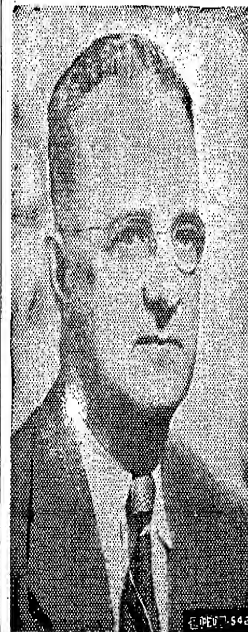
Several days after we penned the editorial "Welcome and a Warmth" we were notified to

Man Who Had Negrophile Glen Taylor Jailed Is Still Fighting For Segregation

BY F. JOHNSON

"You don't have to guess. He'll tell you."

Those are the words we recently heard a reporter use in regard to Eugene (Bull) Connor, four times police commissioner of the City of Birmingham. We were forced to say a fervent "amen." Bull is the type fel-



BULL CONNOR

low who does not believe in hiding his light under a bushel of baloney. In plain, unvarnished Americanese he will give you the facts.

The facts that are current just now is that Bull has within the past few days announced his candidacy for the Birmingham City Commission post made vacant by the Feb. 22 resignation of Commissioner Wade Bradley. The election for the post will be

between April 4 and April 14 of this year for Bradley's unexpired term. Mr. Connor also is a candidate for one of the 16 delegate-at-large places to the Democratic National Convention, the consuming drive for which he says is the threat of integration and his desire to do something about it. Bull is "agin" it as are a vast majority of other white Dixie-Americans. Bull is no more backward about speaking his mind about it than he was in tossing the renegade white man, Glen Taylor, in the Birmingham clink when that so-called candidate for vice president on the Progressive (?) ticket violated some city ordinances involving Negro and white association back during that campaign.

Bull, who was a walk-out delegate in 1948 at the national convention when the issue was Truman and his South-hating policies, left no doubt about how he felt about the NAACP and its Supreme Court errand boys. His outspoken stand was in queer contrast to that of the shrinking violet attitude of Gov. Folsom, who declined to become a candidate, perhaps remembering the shellacking he took at the polls for that same office back when he was governor in his first term.

Said the Bull, as quoted by the Birmingham News, Feb. 12:

"Recent events in Alabama have made clear the real goal of the NAACP, and the other forces of hate and discord, serving the Communist cause," declared Connor. "Within the past few days, these forces have brought about racial violence in Alabama. That is the goal of the NAACP."

ing the present session.

The same 1953 session of the General Assembly also passed a constitutional amendment authorizing the General Assembly to make grants for educational purposes to individuals who would attend private schools in the event the public schools are closed as a result of a Federal court decree ordering integration. This amendment was ratified by the voters in the 1954 General Election.

In the meanwhile, on Sept. 24, 1954, by opinion to Gov. Talmadge, the Attorney General held, in construing Article VIII, Section I, Paragraph I of the Georgia Constitution, that should that part of the Constitutional provision requiring segregation in the schools be held unconstitutional by a court, the entire section authorizing creation of the public school system and the provisions providing for taxation therefor would fall. The same court decree that ordered a Negro admitted to any given school would ipso facto close that school.

The 1955 Legislature enacted a law cutting off all local and state funds, whether derived from taxation or any other source, as to any public school system which ceased to be segregated, and declared it to be a felony for any public official to permit such expenditure. This act, like the appropriations provision, exempted capital outlay funds, most of which are pledged under bonded indebtedness.

Two separate resolutions were also passed calling upon Congress to call a convention for the purpose of amending the Federal Constitution so as to give the states exclusive authority over their school systems.

The present General Assembly now in session has passed and the governor has signed the following:

(a) SB 1: Implementing the grants-to-education Constitutional Amendment by providing for

education amendment. The legality and feasibility of this law was approved by the Attorney General in opinions of October 6 and October 14, 1954.

(e) SB 9: Makes private schools subject to regulation as to fire hazards by State Fire Marshal.

(f) SB 2: Deals not with education, but with parks, in view of *Holmes vs. City of Atlanta*—the golf course case. Declares it a misdemeanor for any person to enter or remain on a state park or other property where same had been closed by order of the governor, department head or official in immediate charge thereof.

(g) SB 5: Deals with public parks, golf courses, swimming pools, etc., in light of *Holmes vs. City of Atlanta*, by authorizing the state or any city or county thereof to lease or sell these facilities.

Bills are also now before the General Assembly which would:

(1) Require all public carriers to provide separate drinking and toilet facilities for white and Negroes.

(2) Require separate seats for passengers in intrastate commerce.

(3) Require such intrastate passengers to use only the seat assigned to them.

(4) The House has passed an interposition resolution, 172 to 1.

(5) Revoke the city charter of any city permitting desegregation.

(6) Permit 5 per cent of the citizens of a county or city to file a petition which would require governing authorities thereof to hold referendum to determine whether public parks or other recreational facilities would be sold.

(7) Declare the NAACP subversive.

(8) Withdraw the retirement benefits of any Georgia peace officer who failed to enforce any segregation law.

(9) Authorize the State Patrol and GBI to enter any city or county, upon request of any of

OF RADICALS

Several days after we penned the editorial "Welcome and a Warning" we were gratified to pick up the daily paper and read the column by widely known and respected John Temple Graves and find our chain of thinking reinforced by his studied wisdom. Mr. Graves, an ardent battler for States' Rights, as well as state responsibility, segregation and the Southern way of life, had so clearly distilled our long, rambling thoughts into just a few lines, that we quote them below:

"It is good to hear that the Citizens' Council in Alabama are being brought into a statewide organization. (Dr. John H. Whitely, Tarrant, was elected state chairman). May the leaders be men of the caliber and philosophy of the original Councils.

"The movement is so immense now that naturally it includes all sorts, including, of course, many who have been Klansmen and many others who are in sympathy with a still existent American fascism. But the commands and directions must be in very different hands if this movement to save the South is not to become mushroom and menacing in its growth.

"Where can assurance against this be had so long as anybody and everybody can start his own local council and make it an instrument only of hate or wild imaginings or un-American doctrine in the name of America?

"Our contention is that the South is the most American part of America.

"Our program is not to secede from the Union, to enforce any segregation law.

(10) Provide that any female becoming a passenger on any common carrier in this state will be entitled to the entire seat assigned her, and declaring it illegal for any person to sit on any part thereof or in any seat on either side thereof which is on the same side of the aisle.

City Commission post made vacant by the Feb. 22 resignation of Commissioner Wade Bradley. The election for the post will be but to take over.

"We mean to use our dawning economic and political power to deal successfully with our race and labor problems and, of even greater import to restore to our country its Constitution, its rule of self-government, its ideal of excellence in self.

"They build too low who build beneath the stars . . .

"They build too low who let the great Citizens Council movement which has come so spontaneously to include so immense a cross section of us be confined in direction to either conservatives or progressives.

"And they destroy the whole building who turn it over to moth-eaten exponents of violence and hate or to fascists who always try to call Southern patriots brother."

Some Would Wreck Aid To Education To Force Mingling

Washington, D. C. — Most informed sources here in the nation's capitol fully expect to see the death of the federal aid to education bill over the stumbling block of the Supreme Court de-segregation order and with aid of economy-minded legislators who do not want increased federal spending for education anyway and will use this as reason.

The NAACP has urged President Eisenhower to use the full power of his office to withhold Federal funds from states defying the Supreme Court orders on segregation. Its manager, Roy Wilkins, says these things demand "immediate attention." Certain Negro-conscious labor leaders have also come out during recent weeks urging that federal funds be withheld from states that oppose desegregation.

ing the Communist cause," declared Connor. "Within the past few days, these forces have brought about racial violence in Alabama more years than most of us can remember. There can be no mistake about the cause of this violence or where the responsibility for it rests."

"This same NAACP, abetted by the Supreme Court of the U.S., has reached the point where it openly boasts that the South has been 'whipped.' I do not believe that this is true. I believe that the South's position, being inherently right, is inherently strong. I believe that position can, and will, be maintained."

Cites Record

Connor declared that "the situation has admittedly become critical," requiring "concerted and effective action."

"My position on segregation and the right of a state to exercise that sovereignty reserved to it has been well known for 20 years," he added. "I had not intended to return to public life at this time.

"However, in view of recent developments in Alabama, I acknowledge the need for every experienced voice available to make known the essentially fair and reasonable position of Southerners who feel as I do. This is no time for voters to experiment with representatives whose views have not been demonstrated and proven."

Connor pledged that if elected a delegate-at-large, "I will do all within my power to see that the NAACP and other radical groups do not dictate the platform of the Democratic Party. I offer for this position on the basis of my record with the humble belief that I can usefully serve the people of Alabama.

"I solicit the support of every man and woman who believes in local self-government and the right of a people to protect themselves from destruction for political expediency."

Birmingham Man Cites Health Report By Race

Editor, Dixie-American:

It is possible that the powers that be, who handed down the decision that the races should be integrated, especially in our schools and colleges, either overlooked or ignored one of the great hazards that the white race would be confronted with. The Jefferson County Department of Health Report for the year 1954 for the Jefferson County area on reported cases of venereal diseases and illegitimate childbirth, points out the need for sound sexual guidance along with a health control program.

The report states there is no significant difference in the incidence by sex, but it is noteworthy that 96 per cent were Negro. This reference is to infectious syphilis. The report of cases of gonorrhea presents a somewhat similar picture of the problem. Of the 1,413 cases reported, 1,248 (88%) were Negro.

We find the highest incidence in the age group 15-19 years of age—the high school and college age—although the report shows these diseases exist in the Negro race from the age of seven years, although the ages 14-17 are frequently infected.

The rate of illegitimate childbirth within the Negro race calls for sound sexual guidance as well as moral. The report shows for 1954 illegitimate childbirth cases reported within the Jefferson County area there were 1,816 cases reported from the Negro race. Twenty-seven per cent of the Negro births are born to unmarried mothers. Forty per cent of these mothers were under 20 years of age.

It should be pointed out, even

Monkey Business



There is a land where monkeys have voted.

This is no joke or fairy tale.

Recently that land elected a man as its president for the third six-year term. Life-Time-Fortune combine reported the "election" and displayed full-length pictures of the top-heavy winner, who was chosen by the amazing total, so they said, of some 144,000 to 1,000.

That land is Liberia, the tiny all-Negro republic on the west African coast. The republic was set up more than 150 years ago under sponsorship of Americans. It has been a net project of persons interested in the Negro race in this country down through the years. Thomas Jefferson is generally credited with having written the Constitution of

and a maximum voting population of 40 polled 5,100 ballots for the Whigs and only seven for the Democrats.

"In Kakata, a voting population of not more than 200 was augmented by 300 more hinterland aborigines not legally qualified to vote. They were sent down by District Commissioners and Chiefs who threatened reprisals if any of their people voted on the Democratic ticket.

"That gives some indication of the decadent political situation in Liberia. One American soldier remarked, 'It's a good thing Liberia politics are so screwy and corrupt. We had to have something funny to keep our morale up.'"

The reader will likely reach the conclusion as we did that the Negro needs an organization perhaps for the protection of colored people against the advancement of colored people as advocated by the NAACP.

These monkey-shines in the land where Negroes rule supreme—and where they have had a Constitutional Republic—and have almost as long as white people have had a Constitutional Republic in America—graphically depict some of the differences between the two races, other than their color, which so many radicals of other regions declare to be the only difference.

That our Southern states are threatened with conditions even more corrupt and blood-curdling are contained, however, in the book, "You and Segregation," by former governor Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia. He cites many examples of the Negro's idea of "good citizenship." We will quote only a couple of brief ones, but we think they will illustrate the point. Check them. They happened here—not in some far off land. These things were in Georgia, and only recently:

"In Georgia, there has been an unbroken chain of bloc voting since the White Democratic Primary was ruled out by the United States Supreme Court.

"... The vote in some Negro precincts has been as high as 1,055 Negro votes for one candidate to 70 for his opponent.

"In one legislative race in Fulton County, three Atlanta candidates ran on the same platform as a team. Two of them polled over 4,000 Negro votes to about 700 for their opponents, while their third running mate received only 549 votes to his opponent's 3,135. One of the NAACP leaders told a white politician after the election, 'We just wanted to show you boys how well we control our votes.'

"Some time ago a new \$400,000 Negro city park was opened in Atlanta, about a year after the city-county elec-

were 1,810 cases reported from the Negro race. Twenty-seven per cent of the Negro births are born to unmarried mothers. Forty per cent of these mothers were under 20 years of age. It would seem that high and grammar school ages.

It should be pointed out, even since the advent of penicillin, not all syphilis can be cured. Therefore, the synopsis of this report would indicate a more serious situation exists in larger populated colored districts in the state and country, therefore the use of the same facilities with others should be deemed a hazard, and a qualified juncture, when and where an effort is made by the Negro race to conjoin with other races, especially in the school and teen-age groups where close proximity is practiced.

Therefore, I propose that the governor of a state decree now and henceforth, all applicants by the Negro race, be screened before being admitted to an institution for public service or learning.

John Nolen,
Birmingham, Ala.

Someone Is Lying To Colored People

Anniston, Ala.—Twice during 1955 the City School Board of Anniston was presented with petitions demanding immediate steps be taken to integrate the races in the public schools.

The last petition was signed by 11 negroes and accompanied by a letter from Gordon Rodgers, who said he was the state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Negro parents in Anniston have been told that segregation is ordered by state statutes and a local board has no power to change the policy. Board President Noah Wilbanks, has reported.

An extremist is any fellow who holds an opinion that is extremely distasteful to your own.

total, so they said, of some 144,000 to 1,000.

That land is Liberia, the tiny all-Negro republic on the west African coast. The republic was set up more than 150 years ago under sponsorship of Americans. It has been a pet project of persons interested in the Negro race in this country down through the years. Thomas Jefferson is generally credited with having written the Constitution of Liberia. We understand that there is a provision in the Liberian Constitution to the effect that only a Negro can vote and own property in that Republic. *We think that provision is entirely proper in the Constitution of a Negro Nation.*

ALMOST U. S. AGE

Liberia therefore, is almost the same age as our own republic. What do the records show with reference to progress in matters of government by the Negro?

George Abrahams, writing in the International Digest of October, 1946, gave a vivid picture of the conditions prevailing in Liberia. The title of the article was "The Land Where Monkeys Vote." In this article the writer said:

"There is a country where monkeys can vote for a President. That country is Liberia, a tiny republic situated on the steaming rain-lashed west African coast.

"Strangely, monkeys in Liberia have more political influence than women. (Will our good church women who push for integration please note). By law, the so-called weaker sex is not allowed to vote. However, any dissatisfied female can hurdle this obstacle by letting monkeys do the voting for her.

"The last presidential election, May 4, 1943, (there have been two since) was one of the purest exhibitions of untrammelled political chicanery in franchise history. Women led dressed-up monkeys to the polls. On the chattering primates' furry backs were pasted ballots for the Honorable William V. S. Tubman. At the polls, the ballots were ripped off and cast into the voting box. Thus, Mr. Tubman, who now holds the highest office in that land, is perhaps the first man ever to become President with the aid of votes cast by flea-bitten monkeys.

HERE ANYTHING GOES

"Anything goes in Liberia. The stark power politics of this American-inspired republic reek to heaven. (Ours do a bit of reeking, too, of late). The government, while supposedly a replica of the American system, teems with creeping forms of legalistic fungus which have stunted the growth of the Negro republic Uncle Sam has been nursing along for over a century.

"Mercenary Liberians don't mind voting. It pays off. One native, hired to vote on the Whig ticket, was clocked to an official speed record by a white official and was found to have voted 162 times in less than two hours! One village, Cheesemanburg, which has two small huts, and two families, polled 1,200 votes for the Whigs. In upper Buchanan, Bassa County, with a voting population of 32, over 8,500 ballots were polled for the Whigs.

"Near the military area where American Infantry and service troops were stationed, one town of 12 native huts

them polled over 4,000 Negro votes to about 700 for their opponents, while their third running mate received only 549 votes to his opponent's 3,135. One of the NAACP leaders told a white politician after the election, 'We just wanted to show you boys how well we control our votes.'

"Some time ago a new \$400,000 Negro city park was opened in Atlanta, about a year after the city-county election. Negro political leader John Wesley Dobbs, an NAACP official who was presiding, turned to the officials seated on the platform and said:

"I'm glad to see city and county officials here. This park was one of the promises they made to us in the last election.' Then pointing his finger at Atlanta's mayor, he continued, 'We are still waiting for the Negro fire station in the West End area that was promised us. We got this park because we could swap votes and we're not going to be satisfied with anything less than equal rights and opportunities for Atlanta Negroes.' The 'captive' officials had to grin and bear it.

"Two years ago in Macon, Georgia, a Negro entered the race for water commissioner. The *Macon Telegraph*, a liberal newspaper, heard rumors that he was a man with a criminal record. In an effort to trace what it thought might be 'poison political rumors,' its reporters checked police and court records. The rumors were true as far as they went, but they did not include all the criminal charges. The *Macon Telegraph* printed the criminal record of this candidate, publishing photostatic copies of court records. At the same time it published a calm, sensible editorial directed to the Negro voters. The editorial urged them to study the man's record and not to support him solely because he was a Negro. It pointed out to do so in face of his criminal record would be making a farce of their right to vote and would materially damage the good race relations which existed in Macon at that time.

"Despite the plea by this liberal newspaper, the candidate in question received eighty per cent of the Negro votes and ran third in a list of eight candidates."

And there we see the parallel between what happened recently in Georgia and what happens all the time in Liberia. It seems that regardless of which side of the ocean he votes on, corruption and irresponsibility are the Negro's trademark when he goes to the polls. Interminingling of the races in such jungles as New York's Harlem, Detroit's mongrel manufacturing sections and Chicago's production lines of vice and unspeakable violations of all nature's laws and the votes these vicious criminals control, may well have been the fountainhead of such corrupt thinking and such callous contempt for traditional Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence as evidenced by the Supreme Court decision.

Monkeys may not be able to vote in America as they have in Liberia, but someone has certainly "monkeyed" around with our freedoms if such decisions as these are allowed to pass for "laws" and the people supinely submit.

Before we get a flood of mail from the Society For The Agitation of Monkeys, let us hasten to assure them no reflection on their integrity is meant by any odious comparisons that might be implied herein. No self-respecting monkey, we are sure, would want to vote in those cess-pools of iniquity anyway.

The Real Issues Of Integration Concern All 48 States Of Union Says A Noted Tennessee Writer

BY THURMAN SENSING
THE REAL QUESTION ABOUT
INTEGRATION

The real question about integration is not the mixing or association of the races, in schools or otherwise—it is whether the states have the right, under the protection of the Constitution, to govern their own affairs.

This makes the question just as important to the states of New England and the Pacific Coast as it does to the states of the South. All states want to decide for themselves how to conduct their own affairs. In this particular case, if the people of Iowa want integration, that should be all right; if the people of Virginia do not want integration, that, also, should be all right.

The underlying question, therefore, is, What is the Constitution? Is it whatever the justices of the Supreme Court say it is? Or is it what it was when the states first ratified it in the belief that it reserved to them their full "local rights"?

If the Constitution is whatever the judges say it is, then we have rule by men instead of rule by law. And this, of course, was the case in the integration decree. The members of the Supreme Court threw aside all judicial precedent and based their decision on sociological and psychological textbooks written by socialists and left-wing sympathizers, thereby betraying the safeguards set up by the founding fathers.

both right and reason on their side, and if the people generally would forget the emotionalism of the agitators for a moment, they would realize this is so.

It is to be believed that support of the doctrine of interposition in this particular instance will grow in the days ahead, that it will gain increasing favor not only in the South but among other states as well. If it does not, then we do not have the kind of government we have always thought we had.

The people of the Southern states are to be commended for their unwillingness to accept the Supreme Court integration decree lying down. In fact, to have done so would have been a betrayal of our whole philosophy of government.

There are those who will say to us, "Integration is inevitable; we had just as well accept it." They are wrong. It is not inevitable; it does not have to be accepted. Nothing is inevitable that is controlled by the will of free men. They had just as well say—and we have heard it said—"Socialism, or communism, is inevitable, whether we like it or not; we had just as well accept it." This is the do-nothing doctrine, this is the doctrine of craven submission. In fact, it is the doctrine of cowardice, for, as Abraham Lincoln himself very well pointed out, "To sin by silence when they should protest makes cowards of men."

Rift In Clouds—

in two Southern counties, except for Dover, the capital, which is desegregated.

Florida: (2,166,000 whites, 603,000 Negroes). Has pupil placement law. Almost no integration, except in schools on three U. S. Air Force bases. State supreme court held Florida segregation law unconstitutional.

Georgia: (2,381,000 whites, 1,063,000 Negroes). No desegregation anywhere. State has adopted constitutional amendment permitting grants for private schooling, paving way for abandonment of public schools. Legislature passed bill making payment of funds for mixed schooling a felony.

Kentucky: (2,742,000 whites, 202,000 Negroes). Desegregation under way in 24 of 224 school districts. Louisville to have 43,000 Negro pupils attending mixed classes next September.

Louisiana: (1,797,000 whites, 882,000 Negroes). No desegregation. New constitutional amendment calls for enforcement of segregation through "police power" of state. Legislature voted \$100,000 to fight integration lawsuits.

Maryland: (1,955,000 whites, 396,000 Negroes). Eight of 22 counties having Negroes are integrated. Policy in Baltimore calls for integration; but only two and one-half per cent of eligible Negroes chose to attend white schools.

Mississippi: (1,189,000 whites, 986,000 Negroes). No move whatever to desegregate. State has amendment to constitution permitting abolition of public schools if integration lawsuit threatens separate facilities.

Missouri: (3,656,000 whites, 297,000 Negroes). Eighty-five per cent of Negro pupils integrated; no friction.

North Carolina: (2,983,000 whites, 1,047,000 Negroes). No integration. State has pupil assignment law based on considerations other than race.

A Welcome and a Warning

(Continued from Page One)

calls to homes and offices of judges and others in places of responsibility, inflammatory talks concerning mass actions and mass demonstrations—and even hint at illegal acts.

Not only do such rabble-rousers sway certain segments of their audience into unthinking words and deeds, but we see them making a bald attempt to take over all direction of the Citizens' Councils from responsible leaders. They set themselves up—without democratic processes—with "headquarters" and as "official director" and official this and that, run advertising, solicit subscriptions, and engage in other questionable activities. All of which are without consent or knowledge of recognized state segregation leaders.

These are activities against which Citizens' Councils in Alabama must be on guard. These are actions that will destroy any organization—the good with the bad.

No need to work and struggle against one form of tyranny only to become prisoner of another, more hateful brand.

We must take a long look at the leadership of these organizations. How long have you known the man who says he is the president, chairman, secretary, or other important officer in the group that solicits your membership? Are they men with whom you have had intimate contact for a good many years? What is their background. Are they leaders in business? The professions? In the industrial life of the community. Are they prominent in church, school and civic associations? What motivates their actions? Are they primarily seekers after political power or advantages, financial rewards or just simply naked, brutal power? Each council member will of course have to make these investigations—these decisions for himself or herself. The careful ones will join councils and work for maintenance of segregation, state sovereignty, home rule and curbing dictatorial centralized government, but they will select as their leaders only men who for many years have lived and worked in their communities, whose lives are open books so lived that they have won the respect of everyone, have achieved some measure of success, however humble may have been the undertaking. For it is only through leadership of such men that Citizens' Councils or any other organization can survive.

There are many good honest people in all the new councils that have been organized. Perhaps 90 per cent of the membership of each council is such a person. But extreme care must be taken by these people to take an active part, a very close look at every leader, every proposal. They must look more at the record and intent of their leaders than at any wording of a written constitution. For it is the actions of these leaders that will make or break the councils and not written constitutions and documents that may sound good but give too much power to the

preme Court threw aside all judicial precedent and based their decision on sociological and psychological textbooks written by socialists and left-wing sympathizers, thereby betraying the safeguards set up by the founding fathers.

The men who established our government recognized this danger. To guard the states against this usurpation of their powers, they subscribed to the doctrine of interposition. Under this doctrine, whenever a state perceived a "deliberate, palpable and dangerous encroachment upon reserved powers, deeply and essentially affecting its interests," the people had the right to interpose the sovereignty of their state in whatever manner seemed required by the circumstances.

All the states must subscribe to this doctrine, else they have no protection against encroachment by the Federal government upon their reserved powers. Since the states reserved to themselves all powers not delegated to the Federal government, it must follow that only the states—not the Supreme Court—can decide in the final analysis what powers the Federal government actually holds. They must do this under the framework provided in the Constitution—but this they have the right to do. In other words, the Constitution cannot be amended by the Supreme Court; it must be amended by constitutional process.

Day in and day out, over the years, the people of the United States have been pretty well able to depend upon the judgments of the Court. But this was because its decisions were generally rendered on long established constructions of the Constitution and legal precedent. When these were deliberately ignored, as in the case of the integration decree, it was the clear right and duty of the states not in agreement to bring into play the doctrine of interposition. The states doing so have

the doctrine of cowardice, for, as Abraham Lincoln himself very well pointed out, "To sin by silence when they should protest makes cowards of men."

Rift In Clouds—

(Continued from Page One)

commit racial hari-kari.

The word of individual liberty is seeping through. A few men have not yet been cowed by federal officialdom gone power mad. Some men have kept their minds as unsullied as their bodies against the surging tide of miscegenation as poured in a torrential wave upon them by skillful manipulation of the principal organs of communication in this nation. These men though fighting a last-ditch, uphill campaign are winning that fight. They have not departed from the fundamental faith of their fathers in home-rule, in personal character and chastity, in utter dedication to the nurture and protection of the helpless child whom God has entrusted to their care.

As given in a compilation published by the Town Journal in their February issue here is a thumbnail sketch of what is happening in the Southern states on the segregation front:

Alabama: (2,080,000 whites, 980,000 Negroes). No desegregation anywhere. State legislature enacted in 1955 a "Placement Bill" giving communities the right to assign students for any one of some 20 reasons, including "home environment of the pupil."

Arkansas (1,482,000 whites, 427,000 Negroes). Two districts involving 1,500 whites and 47 Negroes desegregated. One town, Hoxie (pop. 1,855), split wide open by segregation controversy. School board arrayed against segregationists. Threats of violence and economic boycotts toward Negroes. State has hands-off policy.

Delaware (274,000 whites, 44,000 Negroes). Northern county desegregated. Strong opposition

297,000 Negroes). Eighty-five per cent of Negro pupils integrated; no friction.

North Carolina: (2,983,000 whites, 1,047,000 Negroes). No integration. State has pupil assignment law based on considerations other than race. No final court decision expected for two years.

Oklahoma: (2,033,000 whites, 146,000 Negroes). Total of 271 schools integrated, including large systems in Oklahoma City and Tulsa. Some controversy over firings of Negro teachers.

South Carolina: (1,293,000 whites, 822,000 Negroes). No desegregation. State has repealed constitutional provision requiring public schools. Legislature passed law denying public funds to any school to which—or from which—a child is transferred by court order.

Tennessee: (2,760,000 whites, 531,000 Negroes). Federal community of Oak Ridge (pop. 30,000) has only integrated school system. Chattanooga voted for integration but has not acted. Nashville conducting studies.

Texas: (6,727,000 whites, 977,000 Negroes). Desegregation taking place in 65 of state's estimated 1,850 school districts, mostly in south and west, where only 10 per cent of Texas Negroes live, but including school systems of San Antonio and El Paso, and high schools of Austin, the state capital. Doors opened to Negroes in state university system, formerly world's largest segregated university. No change in public schools of east Texas, where most Negroes live.

West Virginia: (1,890,000 whites, 115,000 Negroes). All but six of 55 counties in state officially desegregated. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People planning court tests in remaining six.

From this tabulation of sharply conflicting state policies, it is obvious that the battle for and against desegregated schools has barely begun. It is becoming apparent, as one prominent Kentucky educator remarked, that "integration is more important

care must be taken by these people to take an active part, a very close look at every leader, every proposal. They must look more at the record and intent of their leaders than at any wording of a written constitution. For it is the actions of these leaders that will make or break the councils and not written constitutions and documents that may sound good but give too much power to the wrong people. By all means each individual council should not install a constitution, by-laws or other regulations that bind them to take a part of their membership dues and pass it on to any centralized office unless there is a full and complete discussion of such action by all the membership and a majority vote so to do. Each council is autonomous, self-governed. They must not be allowed to become mere puppets in the hands of any conniving man or clique. They should never adopt any document that will allow any central authority to levy stated sums against individuals or councils on a per capita basis without the individual council's majority vote and acceptance of such an arrangement, and only then with prolonged discussion and investigation.

May we of Dixie-American, as interested onlookers, well-wishers who desire to see the purposes of Citizens' Councils succeed . . . say to these new members, "welcome." But we add a sober "warning." *Know your leaders.* Make a searching examination of their activities for the past 25 years. If you have not known them intimately that long, find several close friends of yours who have known them that long and can without reservation recommend them. If any proposed leaders do not measure up to this requirement, or cannot bear such searching investigation—beware! The loudest preacher against the devil, when it furthers his own ends, is the devil himself. *Do not be misled.*

to Negroes than the white man realizes, and segregation is more important to whites than the Negro realizes."

The whole country is watching the situation, hoping the problem will be resolved without violence.

(Ed. Note: The truest phrase above is that the "battle has barely begun," and before these befoulers of the wellsprings of civilization are through they will know they have been in a fight.)

"PASSIVE RESISTANCE"

"Passive resistance is the best course for us to take . . . The South should join together. I am strongly in favor of all the Southern states uniting. I hope they will. I believe they will." —Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) in statement to Associated Press.

NIGERIAN SEGREGATION

East Nigeria—Britain's Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh recently flew into Enugu, Nigeria from a mountain retreat. The populace eagerly awaited the arrival of the plane bearing "the great white queen" from London. Here where members of the "colored race" outnumber whites thousands to one, segregation has always been practiced and is still practiced.

* * *

BOTH RACES SUFFER

Washington, D. C.—Sen. Eastland (D., Miss.), appearing on an NBC-TV show last month, said the South will continue to resist integration, using legal means but not force. He declared that neither race favors integration in the South. "People get the kind of government they want," he declared.

looking back . . .

Then it was Truman's Anti-South FEPC, the rampant socialist programs of six years ago, that plagued our people.

Today it is Eisenhower's political chief justice of the Supreme Court, plus the hold-over leftists of another era.

The fight goes on!

Dixie American

AMERICA, ALABAMA *** MARCH, 1950



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The Old Bawl Game





National "Socialist" Democrat:
"Just Vote For Me, I'll Give You Everything,
But Freedom, Baby!"

National "Progressive" Republican:
"Me Too, Me too—Only I can Do It Quicker
And Better, Baby!"

IN THIS ISSUE READ

SLAVES of the STATE
By Dean Russell

SALUTE TO HARRY
By Fred Short

Mumblings Of A Stumblebum
By Horace W. Dickinson

Editorials-Cartoons-Short Features

Reproduction of Front Page of first issue of Dixie-American in 1950

This month we become a strapping six-year-old. In March 1950 this publication first made its bow. It has been a rocky road to travel with many detours but, here we are again with another issue and much information which we hope you will consider worthwhile reading.

This publication was founded to fight for freedom . . . individual freedom, as against regimentation and federal control of every mechanism of daily life. We still hold to that purpose. That is and has been one of our consuming passions in dealing with the state or

Today it is the school room. Tomorrow it may well be the pulpit.

The same "sociological reasoning" rather than established law, that enables the court to say to what school, children must go . . . consolidating what had once been a Negro and a white school into a mulatto school may well in another year, declare that two church denominations are useless. I decree that, henceforth both shall be one or they will not be allowed to operate as tax-free institutions, etc.

Surely you can get the picture. A chipping away of the freedoms of any one region can but in the end

your liberties: have taken of our meager resources the wherewithall to bring out the first few issues of this publication. None of us are rich, not a "fat cat," a "big mule" or a "got-rocks" in the handful of us. Not a single individual connected with this magazine ever amassed what could even be termed a modest fortune. Where others may give of their bounty, we here are giving of our necessities to do just what the title of this article implies—gear ourselves and our efforts, our every waking thought, and the labor of our hands and minds to preservation of your freedom and our own. Each of us conceive it to be almost an holy mis-

has been a rocky road to travel with many detours but, here we are again with another issue and much information which we hope you will consider worthwhile reading.

This publication was founded to fight for freedom . . . individual freedom, as against regimentation and federal control of every mechanism of daily life. We still hold to that purpose. That is and has been one of our consuming passions in dealing with the state or federal control of racial matters, just as it is and has been our idea in dealing with many, many other matters over which the state and federal government are in contest.

It is the sincere belief of this publication that much, much more is involved in the segregation ruling of the Supreme Court than the mere issue of negro children being muscled into white schools. It is the exercise by the judicial branch of our government assumed powers which the laws of the land have never given them, the judicial branch of government of assumed powers originally bestowed upon the Supreme Court by the founding fathers. If the court can continue to build precedent for such flagrant flouting of Constitutional procedure and short-circuiting of the legislative and executive branches of our government, then we have more than a Sovietized politburo with power to make laws, issue decrees, edicts and other binding pronouncements without consent of the governor. Such power is not possible under our Constitution or in fact under all accepted rules of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence.

We sincerely believe that persons in all 48 of the United States of America should assert themselves in opposition to the type of ruling used by the Supreme Court in the desegregation decree. Today the decree concerns how our children shall be educated and in what environment that education shall be had. No recognition of the wishes of the individual parent of a majority of our school students is accepted to have any merit with the court. Tomorrow it may be in some other field totally unrelated to education of the young . . . a field that will as vitally affect other regions as the heavy negro population in the South makes the de-segregation pronouncement affect this area. Their liberty under local law is being challenged as much as our own.

They may perhaps sincerely believe that the end brought about by the decree to be just and one in which they can concur, but what about the means used to achieve it? Can they concur in the negation of the legislative process which it implies . . . its reinterpretation of court rulings of the past century in such a way to do a complete about face on this question? Will these people in other states do as the European nations did when Hitler began to march? Will they sit by while one by one their neighboring states are made impotent before the "sociological" decrees of a court that goes beyond all law . . . beyond all accepted custom . . . beyond all ethics of local residents and says "this is our will, it must be done."

The same "sociological reasoning" rather than established law, that enables the court to say to what school, children must go . . . consolidating what had once been a Negro and a white school into a mulatto school may well in another year declare that two church denominations are useless and a decree that henceforth both shall be one or they will not be allowed to operate as tax-free institutions, etc.

Surely you can get the picture. A chipping away of the freedoms of any one region can but in the end result in the chipping away of other freedoms on other days from other areas. Here is the grave danger . . . here is the great task. We of this publication on this occasion as we look forward to beginning our sixth year, rededicate ourselves to continued devotion to the same purposes which we announced in March 1950.

The 1950 editorial announcing the start of this publication and our reason for beginning it are given below. We felt them valid ones then. We feel they are as valid today.

GEARED TO YOUR FREEDOM

*The time has come the walrus said
To talk of many things,
Of shoes and ships and sealing-wax,
Of cabbages and kings.
And why the sea is boiling hot,
And whether pigs have wings!*

And so it has!

This publication is being born with this issue, not because there is a great dearth of magazines and other periodicals . . . but for the very reason that there is such superfluity of them!

If that statement appears to you contradictory . . . let us hasten to explain . . .

Never since this nation won its liberty and freedom of action from dictation by a foreign power, has our individual freedom, and eventual status as a nation of free men, been so encompassed about and threatened by so many foes both without and within . . .

Thousands of presses are whirling day and night, hour after hour, turning out millions of copies containing billions of words designed to tempt and seduce our reasoning faculties, confuse us and constrain us; bring us again into the bondage from which our forefathers so lately burst forth into the glorious sunlight of liberty.

Cliques and cells of busy enemies are working feverishly, through every hour of every day, in every land, to bring about our enslavement and to feast upon the misery that would then be ours.

For this reason, and for this reason alone, we who have here banded ourselves together to join the thinning ranks of periodicals dedicated to preservation of

publication. None of us are rich, not a "fat cat," a "big mule" or a "got-rocks" in the handful of us. Not a single individual connected with this magazine ever amassed what could even be termed a modest fortune. Where others may give of their bounty, we here are giving of our necessities to do just what the title of this article implies—gear ourselves and our efforts, our every waking thought, and the labor of our hands and minds to preservation of your freedom and our own. Each of us conceive it to be almost an holy mission upon which we have here embarked. Whether we can long survive is dependent entirely upon our readers . . . whether they too shall have the deep and abiding love of the America that was, the America that marched to greatness upon the devotion and sacrifice of the legions of by-gone years who chose the road of liberty, sacrifice and oftentimes death itself, to the craven role of mendicants, and bootlickers to those who would keep them bound; to join hands with us in beating back the totalitarians, the social-planners, the meddlers in other men's affairs, the hewers away of little liberties here, greater ones there, until all that remained would be the skeleton in chains that is ever the end result of all gradual constrictions of individual liberty . . . the gradual erosion . . . the whittling away in small chunks the edifice of our greatness.

None of us expect to make money from this enterprise. Should the publication ever show a profit, we have determined among ourselves to plow back such profits into the magazine to bring you still more graphic information vital to your liberties—this is primarily a labor of love, of love for every man as an individual who possesses inalienable rights, God-given dignity as an individual and whose desire shall be for the greatest freedom of the human spirit.

From time to time, we know that it will be necessary to "call names and fight verbal battles" to engage the enemies of the American Way on every front. To run the risk of casualties that every soldier of liberty is subject to sustain. We know that we will be very unpopular with many; with the patronage-sucking politician who puts his own immediate welfare above the long-range welfare of his constituents; to that great parasitic swarm of bureaucrats who infest our body politic; to that mighty army of individuals in our land who have harkened unto the get-something-for-nothing political pap upon which they have been fed for the last two decades, who stand, hat in hand, before a hundred bureaus for handouts that first must come from their own and fellow-citizens' pockets; to those politico-religionist blood-suckers who forever rant for union of church and state, which in reality means a church-corrupted and dominated state subservient to a mortal religious potentate; to that horde of self-styled "liberals" who ever advocate policies that are very liberal with other people's cash; to the pesky rash of rabble-rousing race-levelers, who are far more interested in bringing everyone down to the lowest com-

(Continued on Page Seven)



SOUTHERN PATRIOTS ARE AROUSED—All over Dixie scenes such as those above (taken in Alabama) are being re-enacted every night of the week. Citizens are coming together like the true "minute-men and women" that they are to hear Citizens Council speakers tell them what they as "little" people can and must do to retain any semblance of self-government in their respective states. They are being told in plain, unequivocal language that they must act and act

now to let their politicians know how they feel. Only in this way can they be true to their heritage of individual liberty rather than sit around like day-old mocking birds with helpless mouths open waiting for mamma bird from Washington to come along and drop the worm of integration down their helpless little gullets. (Photo by W. R. Blakey, Dixie-American Staff Photographer.

Stevenson's Fence Straddling Talk Pleases Neither Side: Record Poor

In speaking to a group in Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 7, Adlai Stevenson was quoted by the United Press as follows regarding racial integration:

"Legal and moral laws regarding racial prejudice are of course the two fundamentals," he said while touring Southern California in his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

"But the moral spirit of the law is most important. There can be only one law, but to believe in the spirit of the law is something else. We must think about the spirit."

in America is the "wave of the future."

Stevenson may not believe in regions any more than he does in racial integrity, local self-government free of federal meddling and continued encroachment in fields where it has no moral, legal or Constitutionally defensible rights; but he might take a fool's advice and do a bit of study and research on the subject before he advocates nation-wide FEPC as he installed in Illinois, and other race-baiting practices out of his past.

Slonny 'Coony'

desk, pulpit, union hall lectern, library table, editorial desk, or radio microphone, and it would stump most loyal Dixie Americans to say which group has the most offensive odor—the Carpetbagger, the scalawag, or the 'gents of color' which the first two are knocking themselves out to give the "kiss of death!"

Even when Dixie Americans are sick unto death of the whole misanthropic mess and lie at death's door in our Southern hospitals, this warped woofle-wump who loves a Negro better than a mint julep would not let us die in peace among our own kind of folks. He would get out an injunction against us drawing our last breath until an interracial committee gave permission and then we could be waited on high with a white angel on one side and a black one on the other into that mongrelized color-blind

East German Reds Hop Bandwagon Of Agitators Riding Lucy Coattails

Birmingham. And so far as anyone can tell from reading the newspapers or hear broadcast over the air, that is just what he is doing to uphold every phase of segregation — nothing." — J. W. Kyle, Birmingham.

UNALTERABLY OPPOSED

New Orleans, La. — "Unalterable opposition to integration in any form," was the verdict rendered by the delegates to the Louisiana School Boards Association convention held here Feb. 7. The only problem or insistence on integration has come

Now it all comes out in all of its filthy clarity. The Communists have offered Authurine Lucy a scholarship to attend an East German University, according to reports of the German Youth Organization heard on the East German radio.

This Alabama negro who attempted to attend the University of Alabama, an institution that in its 125 year history had been for white students only, has had numerous offers from misguided muddle-heads for foreign lands as well as some in the U. S., and to date has turned them all down. Now it is inter-

nia in his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

"But the moral spirit of the law is most important. There can be only one law, but to believe in the spirit of the law is something else. We must think about the spirit."

"It is the spirit, not troops or bayonets, that will solve the problem of successful integration. We cannot upset habits overnight that are older than the republic."

Stevenson then set a date he thought might be a good one as a target for settling the problem of integration—Jan. 1, 1963, the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Asked if he felt his stand might be interpreted as one appeasing Southern Democrats to get votes, Stevenson said he never thought it necessary to appease anyone in a race for honors.

"My hope is that the North and South can live together. I do not believe in regions—such as the North and South."

Mr. Stevenson did not go far enough. He should have added that the "habits" of racial segregation are older even than "the republic" as he put it. They are older than any republic or any other form of government. Racial separation or segregation was put into effect by the Creator and much more than "habits" are involved in its abandonment at the wave of a hand by some "one-world" planners who contend that a mongrel race

take a fool's advice and do a bit of study and research on the subject before he advocates nation-wide FEPC as he installed in Illinois and other race-baiting practices out of his past.

Sloppy 'Soapy' Pops Blue Gums

Old Sloppy Soapy Williams, the bubble-headed governor of Michigan, is popping his blue-gums about his betters again.

Says old Sloppy, "the Democratic Party should worry more about losing the North than the solid South over segregation and civil rights. I think the Southern Democrats may find that if they don't straighten this thing out they may lose the North." Where has he been all these years . . . he don't know how hard we have been trying to lose his type for near one hundred years—apparently without much success in recent years as the price of votes continues to climb along with all other types of inflation.

Old Sloppy Soapy still has hopes for his fifth column that is always on the ground, for he says: "I think that there are a lot of (L?)iberals in the South who do not necessarily find representation in the present governors of Southern States." He is so right about this statement. These quisling creeps are crawling around behind many a school

us die in peace among our own kind of folks. He would get out an injunction against us drawing our last breath, until an interracial committee gave permission and then we could be wafted on high with a white angel on one side and a black one on the other into that mongrelized color-blind heaven that seems to be the only kind Sloppy and his Slop-Hounds can visualize. Cause here is what he says on this: "The Eisenhower administration should refuse federal funds to segregated hospitals."

All this free advice being passed out you notice to Eisenhower by a fellow who wouldn't give Ike a drink of water . . . even to follow up a slug of mountain dew.

"IT'S GOT BIG JIM, EVEN"

" . . . It has got Jim Folsom now, apparently—this tide of Southern resistance. Not won him but got him, wrecked his dream of empire, confined his hayride to the hay on hand, told him he can no longer, by doing nothing, safely play both sides. That centripetal force of Southern circumstance which, through history, has drawn so many greatly nation-minded Southerners home—has collared our not-so-great governor." John Temple Graves, Birmingham Post-Herald.

"NOTHING FROM NOTHING"

"Birmingham's Mayor James W. Morgan is getting a lot of cute comment about his recent 'National Nothing Week' in Bir-

UNALTERABLY OPPOSED

New Orleans, La.—"Unalterable opposition to integration in any form," was the verdict rendered by the delegates to the Louisiana School Boards Association convention held here Feb. 7. The only problem or insistence on integration has come from outside the local communities, the report said, and no serious difficulties on the school segregation issue has been encountered outside the New Orleans Parish.

NEGROES WANT SEGREGATION

Parsons, Kan.—Although all schools in Kansas have been theoretically integrated no decision has been made here on the mixing of teachers as well as students. And citing the records of the Governmental Research Center of the Kansas University which shows that use of Negro teachers is fast declining where schools have been integrated, considerable under-cover opposition to desegregation has been expressed by Negro teachers who know they are likely to lose their jobs when and if all schools are integrated.

Fort Scott, Kan.—The number of Negro teachers has declined here as schools have been desegregated. The board has not yet decided whether to integrate teachers as well as students. Even many parents who do not object to their children going to integrated schools still look with extreme disfavor upon their children being sent to schools

tempted to attend the University of Alabama, an institution that in its 125 year history had been for white students only, has had numerous offers from misguided muddle-heads. It was never foreign lands as well and some in the U. S., and to date has turned them all down. Now it is interesting to see whether or not she will accept this new offer from an organization whose line she and her NAACP mentors have been following so faithfully. It would be entirely in character, if the offer is made in good faith and not part of the Communist's bombast to attempt to create cleavage between white and black races.

If she decides to take the East German Communist offer and has the courage of her evident convictions that miscegenation is the wave of the future, it is to be hoped that similar scholarships can be provided by the East German Reds for all the other University of Alabama students whom the race-baiting daily press reported were circulating petitions seeking to have the negro returned to classes at the University.

-All of the one-sided press reports are continuing to wear away the courage and integrity of men and women who should know better. People who in the face of this greatest danger to American life since the founding of the nation are deserting in the face of the enemy and are fleeing in craven cowardice.

that may wind up with Negro teachers in control.

Looking Back . . .

(Continued from Page Six)

mon denominator, rather than encouraging the highest development of which all races are capable; to those arm-chair revolutionaries who advocate federal subjugation of the highest most patriotic element in our Southern society to a drove of carpet-bag politico-economic straw-bosses from outside our borders; to that lily-livered phalanx of quislings in our own midst who miss no opportunity to befoul their own nests here "South of the Border," and who idiotically parrot every phony phrase that falls from the lips of our

critics; and work to bring into national disrepute every custom and traditional loyalty of their neighbors.

We give warning here that we shall spare no legally permissible English language with which to describe such as these road-blocks to our national progress, and attempt to bring to your attention the devious designs of all the detractors of Dixie Americans, to hold up their every masked-maneuver to the pitiless light of your scrutiny.

If you are a loyal Dixie American who would join hands with us in this endeavor we welcome you to join in our labors. We promise nothing. No monetary reward; no eminent place in history; no "pie-in-the-sky" hot off the Potomac; rather we tell you frankly

that you will with us be branded by these quislings with every epithet at their command—you will be scorned by lick-spittle, self-confessed "liberals" and do-nothing advocates. You will have only the rewards of a clear conscience; the personal, individual knowledge that you did not sit by while America was seduced to her own slavery and eventual destruction; that you made the effort, you dared the darts of the devils of "stateism" for the principles that made our America great.

To such recruits we herewith offer the glad hand of fellowship—and may the victory be ours! For the sake of our children and our children's children, we pray Almighty God!

ON THE RECORD

Force And Desegregation

The Interposition Basis Reviewed And The Harriman Approach Given What For

(Editors' Note: The forces of moderation are steadily picking up support as the reaction against the unconstitutional, unwarranted, undemocratic, uncouth, unscientific, unethical and immoral decision by the Supreme Court sinks into the consciousness of the thinking people of America. The far-reaching implications of acceptance of such a decision without fighting back far transcends segregation alone. The very tap-roots of our Constitutional Republic are at stake. Thoughtful people are slowly becoming aroused to the dangers involved and the possible motivations behind such slavish sovieteering servitude. The Supreme Court—a judicial body contemptuous of the elective branch of government in the segregation decrees—clearly and baldly seeks to usurp the legislative prerogatives of Congress. Miss Dorothy Thompson discusses this situation in her syndicated column as follows):

"The great issues of life are seldom struggles between right and wrong but between two conceptions of right. Democracy can only be sustained by the compromise that takes this fact into account.

"In the greatest present national issue, that of abolishing all separate state-supported educational institutions for colored citizens and integrating them into white schools, more than the issue of mixed schools is involved.

"The Southern states believe that the Supreme Court ruling, which reversed numerous pre-

Nixon Has Given Tenth

Amendment Plea More Base

"Jefferson advocated that, where an issue involved the authority of the federal government and that of the states, the matter should be settled by a clear-cut constitutional amendment, as now advocated by the state of Virginia.

"Vice President Richard Nixon has unwittingly given Tenth Amendment pleaders some excellent ammunition by attributing the Supreme Court's decision to a 'great Republican chief justice.' Thus, according to Nixon, it was not a constitutional but a political decision—as Jefferson feared a ruling on the Alien and Sedition Acts would be.

"Secondly, there is the problem of enforcement. The question involves every school district and family in 17 states, among which three have taken no action on integration and eight are fully resisting. Does Gov. Harriman want the federal police to move into homes and marshal children into desegregated schools under the protection of Tommy guns?

"Do those who advocate suspending federal aid to segregated schools (white and colored alike) wish to break or increase Southern intransigence?

"What is the purpose of these contemporary Thaddeus Stevenses?

"Is it to improve race relations or inflame them past the boiling point?

"Do they think to improve the educational climate? Do they not realize that what they advocate would produce the opposite of an educational situation?

On The "Go"



C. E. Bibb, vice chairman of the Tarrant, Ala., Citizens Council, is an organizer who believes anything worth doing is worth doing it well. In one week during February Mr. Bibb, an employee of the mechanical department of The Birmingham News, organized three of the finest potential Councils in Alabama as he planted them at Fairfield, Ensley and West End.

WHERE DOES DISGRACE REALLY LIE?

Birmingham, Ala.—White Citizens' Councils from throughout the state expressed extreme disgust with a statement of Dr. O. C. Carmichael that the recent demonstrations there, "I fear will bring disgrace to the school and injure its reputation throughout the nation." The Councils expressed the view that "rather the disgusting thing is that this Negro, Arthur W. Lutz, was ever allowed to sit down in a classroom at this all-white university

Virginia Will Revise Basic Laws On Public Education March 5th

The electorate of the commonwealth of Virginia have authorized the calling of a state constitutional convention for March 5 to start the task of revising the basic law of the state so that state funds can be used for private school grants.

The constitutional convention approved by a 2-to-1 vote of the people early in January will follow what is known as the "Gray plan," named for State Senator Garland Gray who headed a 32-man commission named by the governor to study the school issue and make recommendations. The plan was the result of 14 months of study.

Old John Brown Had Many Kids Says L. E. McNeil

"John Brown's body lies a-molding in the grave, his soul goes marching on."

A fiery old abolitionist and arch-foe of slavery, there were no deeds too black, no acts too cruel to stay that old fanatic in his self-appointed, self-righteous mission. And his followers are legion.

Today it is stunning to see letters to the editor, pouring in from white people, vitriolically branding their white neighbors as "mobsters." John Brown is indeed marching on.

Even The Louisville Courier-Journal says it is better to "lock the University and throw the keys away," than to have one Negro go to a good state-supported Negro college, and leave the students at the University of Alabama in peace.

These overly-pious "John Browns" know that their white (mobster) neighbors would rather do without an education at the University than to attend it with a Negro. These John Browns care not that a thousand or five thousand white young

The Gray plan is a sort of local option school bill which would allow parents to decide whether their children shall attend school with those of the opposite race, or accept a state subsidy for private non-sectarian schooling of their children.

By adopting this plan Virginia would put the decision on the parent. If they were content to expose their precious youngsters to the contamination of mongrelization, and the brain-washed communism that there is no difference between the two except color, then the state, like Pilate, will "wash its hands of the whole matter" and allow the "lambs to be led to moral and intellectual slaughter." For self-respecting whites and blacks; however, who have racial pride and desire to protect their racial purity segregated schools will be provided. This last plan will be permitted under the interpretation that "the Constitution does not require integration, nor does it forbid such segregation as occurs from the result of voluntary action, but it does forbid the use of governmental power to enforce segregation."

educational institutions for colored citizens and integrating them into white schools, more than the issue of mixed schools is involved.

"The Southern states believe that the Supreme Court ruling, which reversed numerous previous rulings from years back, is an unconstitutional violation of the Tenth Amendment, which specifically reserves to the states 'all powers not delegated to the United States nor prohibited by it to the states.' They argue that nothing in the Constitution empowers the federal government to control the state school systems, and that the Supreme Court has in its recent decision usurped legislative powers.

"To test this they have invoked 'interposition.'"

"Their doing so is neither unlawful nor unprecedented. Recently in The Wall Street Journal the eminent Felix Morley has reviewed the history.

"Interposition, he recalls, was first invoked by Thomas Jefferson against the Alien and Sedition Acts that set our new nation on its first witch-hunting crusade. These acts made it a crime to print, utter, or publish anything that might bring the President or Congress into contempt or disgrace. Jefferson knew that the Federalists who sponsored the acts exercised a dominant influence in the Supreme Court, and on the suggestion of a Kentucky delegation he drafted the first resolution of interposition. The Virginia Legislature followed, calling on the other states to concur with them in declaring the acts to be unconstitutional.

"In 1859 Wisconsin interposed against the Supreme Court's Dred Scott decision, on behalf of a Negro slave, arrested by a U. S. marshal to be returned to his owner as the Supreme Court had decreed. The slave was forcibly freed; the Wisconsin Legislature denounced the Supreme Court for assumption of power over the reserved rights of the states, and upheld its decision until the Civil War settled the issue.

"Is it to improve race relations or inflame them past the boiling point?

"Do they think to improve the educational climate? Do they not realize that what they advocate would produce the opposite of an educational situation?

Government Cannot Force Public School Attendance

"The government cannot force citizens to send their children to any public school. Some of those who can only think of punishing, not of reconciling, have never sent their own children to public school. They have segregated them with money.

"Already the patient, courageous work of Southerners who have contributed to the remarkable improvement of race relations during recent years is being nullified.

"Editors who have championed Negro rights are losing their influence, as extremism breeds counter-extremism, on both sides.

"Those who now think of coercion are examples of that zealotry that 'redoubles its zeal as it loses sight of its aims.'"

"NONSENSE" SAYS MEANY

"Nonsense," was the comment of George Meany, AFL-CIO president to Adlai Stevenson's declaration he would not advocate use of federal troops to enforce segregation. Meany said he was in "complete disagreement" with Stevenson on the issue. He said "Mr. Stevenson is running away from the school desegregation question." Meany was mad, too, at Eisenhower because the latter has not said he would withhold federal funds from segregated school systems. He would have been still more angry if he could hear some of the comments being made about him and his cult of Negro-worshippers this week by Alabama members of his organization. Many would get out if they could, and if enough feel that way they can—and perhaps will—since this question was hot enough to cost a million lives before modern day labor violence was ever heard about."—J. B. Warren, Pike County, Ala.

ing disgrace to the school and injure its reputation throughout the nation." The Councils expressed the view that "rather the disgusting thing is that this Negro, Arthur L. Luty, was ever allowed to sit down in a classroom at this all-white university in the first place." Deploring the use of violence, Council members however, stressed the fact that perhaps rather than disgracing the university, if the Negro can be kept out permanently the school's enrollment is likely to double and treble with students "fleeing the black hordes, flocking like rapacious blackbirds into former white schools of less courageous states."

NEGRO TEACHERS FEELING PINCH

Leavenworth, Kan.—Schools of both Leavenworth and Coffeyville have declared that they plan to continue employing Negro teachers only in schools with predominantly Negro pupils. This probably will result in fewer jobs for Negro teachers in the area.

Browns" know that their white (mobster) neighbors would rather do without an education at the University than to attend it with a Negro. These John Browns care not that a thousand or five thousand white young people stay away not so long as their frenzied, fanatical and intolerant zeal enables them to put one Negro there.

"Call out the National Guard! Sweep the streets clean of these 'mobsters,'" they cry.

Old John Brown had a lot of children.—Lawrence E. McNeil, 2 North 21st St., Birmingham, in the Birmingham Post-Herald.

er jobs for Negro teachers in the area.

NO MIXING AS YET

Kansas City, Kan.—No plans have been announced here for the placing of Negro teachers in mixed classes, or otherwise attempting to integrate the city's teachers.

ours from the result of voluntary action, but it does forbid the use of governmental power to enforce segregation.



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THE COMMUNITY

A PAPER OF CHARACTER, EDUCATION AND

VOLUME EIGHT

NEW ALBANY, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1956

NEGRO ARCHBISHOP BLASTS NAACP AIMS

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Ludlow 3-7549

International Headquarters
ABA, Nigeria, West Africa
A. U. C. & C. Corp.

African Stock Exchange Association Development Corporation
United Counsel of Organizations
General Office
3802 Third Avenue
New York City, 57, N. Y.

Rev. Webster McClary
P. O. Box 494
Kingstree, S. C.
Dear Rev. McClary:

January 31, 1956

Recently we saw copies of your speech to the people of Williamsburg County, S. C., and we take this opportunity to congratulate you for the courage you have. It makes me very happy to know there is alive, another colored Minister bold and brave enough to speak the truth in spite of the pressure groups.

You have a co-worker in the fight against the NAACP, Public enemy No. 1. The NAACP must go and we are out to stop it. If it was not for the truth or the Holy Bible on which all our beliefs are based, we would be of all men most miserable as we see our people being swept off their feet by wild propaganda to the extent that they cut off their own noses to spite their faces. Southern teachers who cling to the NAACP are doing just this.

God separated the human family into Races and who are we? Can we tell God He made a sad mistake? Will we dare to question God's good judgment? No man or group of men are big enough to undo what God has done nor to defeat any of His purposes.

You may be assured that the NAACP is riding for a fall and that right early.

Time is out for the Black Man being the foot mats of every people and the only way to make him stand on his own two feet is that God turn loose

Heaven. It is owned by Jews. Men and watch the stores on 125th street, the heart of Harlem. The black men and women behind the counters may look good to you. To see them in some offices lying back in swinging chairs doesn't spell anything. Just keep watching and you will see the white men come before closing time with the keys and to get the money. Then you will know who is who. In the south, when you see a black man or black woman behind a counter it is his store, his counter, and he is the boss. It is far from that in New York City. This sort of thing is what the NAACP is in hopes of spreading all over America. In so doing, the Black Man will soon control nothing. Once he is allowed to eat in the white men's restaurants or sleep in white hotels, Negro restaurants and hotels would have to close down.

What we are fighting for and what every Negro should be fighting for is to establish a Government of our own, in our Mother land of Africa. One of Blacks, for Blacks, controlled by Blacks, and strong enough to defend and protect Negroes everywhere. Then and only then will be demand and command the respect of all men.

The first step is organization. The second step is to become

REDS DETERMINED TO DESTROY NATION

Court Rule Means Mongrelized Race

The people of the South must take their case to the people of the nation, according to Dr. G. T. Gillespie, President Emeritus of Belhaven College in Mississippi.

He made this statement in a speech to the Citizens Council at Jackson, Mississippi, and advised them especially to appeal the United States Supreme Court's anti-segregation rulings to "the eternal court of justice, the court of public opinion."

"We have let propaganda and pressure groups sell the nation a bill of goods," Gillespie said.

Must Appeal To People

Therefore, he continued, "Our function, the major objective of the organization is educational. We must appeal the decision to the court of all the people of the United States - because the people of this nation have as much at stake as we of the South have."

Gillespie further said:

"We do not have to submit tamely and without vigorous protest to the court ruling that tramples on inherent rights of free people and relegates unborn generations to a status of mongrel races."

Goodwill Is Needed

"Only in an atmosphere of goodwill can black and white people live together, for we do have to live together."

Continuing, he said the court's decision "struck devastating blows at the two pillars of strength in the Southern way of life—local self government and racial integrity."

"We are not here as antagonists of any cause, but instead we are here as protagonists of a great cause, the cause of right and justice."

TRIBUNE OF THE SUBS

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COMMUNITY CITIZEN

OF CHARACTER, EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

ANY, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1956

NUMBER SIX

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TRIBUNE OFFERS BOOKLET ON THE NEGRO TO SUBSCRIBERS

"Let Us Understand The Negro"

Recently, we received sever-
al copies of a booklet which we
prize very highly: "Let Us
Understand The Negro", by
Paul Clark of Clarksdale, Miss.

Mr. Clark was born and
reared in Mississippi in the
heart of the Black Belt, and
there is no doubt his under-
standing of the subject. His
viewpoint being broadened by
four years at Tulane University
(biological major and minor),
and four more years traveling
the world in the United States
Army; slowly he accepted the
position that the Negro's infer-
iority was the result of unfavor-
able environment.

Therefore, after World War
II, Mr. Clark returned to op-
erate a cotton plantation using
his "broad understanding" of
Negroes.

He attempted to elevate them
by improving their environ-
ment. Beginning this with a
Negro plantation foreman, who
was to be advanced to mana-
ger if he succeeded. However,
slowly but surely his inexor-
able belief in the negroes ability
to elevate himself was reduced
to absurdity.

Finally, Mr. Clark was con-
vinced that if the states of
Mississippi, Georgia and Ala-
bama should be reduced to a
negro population, and all white
blood removed from these states
it would not be longer than
forty years until the negroes
would have lost civilization, and
the jungle would have recap-
tured the entire region."

Mr. Clark has done extensive
research and with his academ-
ic knowledge, together with his
wide personal experience with
the negro one could not afford
to lose the opportunity of read-

NO ROOM FOR CURSING

It seems that we are a group
of people who like to argue
without foundations on which
to base our arguments. There
are but few of us who seek to
produce facts which will sup-
port our arguments. I heard an
agitator say that Thurgood
Marshall and Abraham Lincoln
were the two best friends the
Negro has ever had. Yet he
was not able to produce any his-
tory concerning Mr. Lincoln's
friendship, and he could not
cover the fact that Mr. Marshall
had married a white woman.
He even had not heard that
Marshall had married, neither
did he know that the Commun-
ists have Marshall employed at
a salary of \$12,000 a year. Mr.
Marshall does not have the Ne-
gro's interest at heart, it is the
\$12,000 which motivates his ac-
tivities.

Mr. Marshall, being a Negro
himself with high culture, and
has shown that he is not satis-
fied with claiming a Negro wo-
man as his associate. He knows
that there are others as cultur-
ed as he. Yet, he has some
believing that he is trying to
make room for his race through
sympathy.

There is only one way to help
any body or group of people,
and that is by exposing their
actual standing.

1950 census report shows
that 10% of the population of
the United States are Negroes
(15,000,000). The following
facts were taken from "Uni-
form Crime Report for the U-
nited States" issued by the FBI,
Department of Justice, Vol.
XXV No. 2 Annual Report for
1954. It is published by the
Government Printing Office
and reports arrests in 1,389

cities with a total population of
38,642,183 during the year of
1954.

Look at the following fig-
ures see what ratio 10% are

THE COMMUNITY CITIZEN AND ITS EDITOR WERE INTERVIEWED

A young white man came to
our office Saturday evening
and spent about two hours in-
terviewing me and my paper,
The Community Citizen. He
introduced himself as Charles
Lipidary, a student lawyer,
Bard, Col. He gave his home
address as Annandale-on-Hud-
sen, N. Y.

ing lawyer stated
that his mission is to interview
the leading Negroes of Missis-
sippi, to get their views of Se-
gregation, Integration, and the
Race Relation that exists in
is our State.

I was very proud of the op-
portunity to disclose my stand
and attitude relating to the
issue of segregation and inte-
gration. This young man
wanted to know, "has the Citi-
zens Council of Mississippi
sought any aid from my par-
ticular publication?" I told
him no, but I, and all level-
headed Negroes were seeking
the protection of the Citizens
Council. He wanted to know,
"Do you believe that the
NAACP is being sponsored for
the Negroes' benefit?" I told
him no, that the NAACP offi-
cials do not have the Negro's
interest in mind, whatever. He
wanted to know, "What do you
think the NAACP is being
sponsored for?" I told him
that the NAACP is being spon-
sored as a means to help the
Communists to overthrow our
system of government, and
that they hoped to use the Ne-
gro as a tool. At this point,
his face changed to many
colors. He stated that Mrs.

NAACP, "Do you class her as
a Communist?" I said, "money
is a mighty big power, and she
could be."

Time is out for the Black Man being the foot mats of every people and the only way to make him stand on his own two feet is that God turn loose the bulldog of chastisement upon us. The cruel hand of the hard taskmaster will drive us together. The Uncle Tom Negroes of the NAACP are still offering our people the old sugar tit. Equal Rights. FEPC, integration, etc. just won't work.

It's on God's time table that we, the members of this Black and noble Race will be restored to our place in the Sun. We shall soon be numbered with the family of Nations. We are sending you a copy of the AFRICAN OPINION. Please read the article "Gold Coast Elevated etc."

Our brothers at home and everywhere else in the world are giving the White man back all his tools, even his names, while we in America, through the NAACP, beg for his crumbs. Yes, I mean crumbs, for our people sound worse than beggars when they cry for integration. Only white men who wish to use Negroes for convenience would dare encourage them in such folly.

Every race loving Black Man and Woman consider the Supreme Court decision a slap and a spit in the face of every member of our race. If one accepts it, he is a coward.

I have the pleasure of informing you that the NAACP is far, far from being the spokesman for the Black Race. Many of us hate integration, mongrelization and everything that goes with it worse than we hate a rattle snake, for it carries more deadly poison.

Had it not been for segregation in the South there would not be one black man in America worth ten cents. To prove this, I invite our brethren in the South before you let the Northern Negroes and Northern White Men make fools out of you, to send a committee to make a survey of conditions in the North and your findings will be shocking.

In New York, there is Harlem, which many of our people are made to believe is Negro

everywhere. Then and only then will be demand and command the respect of all men.

The first step is organization. The second step is to become self-supporting. We must become creators and producers as well as consumers. As we rise from the gutters we dare not think of vengeance, "Vengeance is mine", said the Lord. Always remember that righteousness exalts a Nation but Sin is a reproach to any people. Proverbs 14:34.

We want to acquaint you with the organization which we represent "The African Stock Exchange Associate Development Corporation." Its chief objectives are all things which may tend to bring independence and self-respect to our Race. We offer membership to all patriotic members of our Race who are interested in keeping the Black Race Black.

We will appreciate hearing from you at any time.

Yours for the Uplift of Our Race.

(Signed)

Archbishop C. C. Addison
President Gen., Executive Staff

(More than a thousand letters have been received by the Rev. Webster McClary and The County Record since his celebrated statement approving segregation was published last September and many other papers copied it. Nine-tenths of the letters from both White and Colored agreed with Rev. McClary, the other tenth disagreed strongly. The above letter from Archbishop Addison speaks for itself.)

Reprinted from The County Record, February 16, 1956, a Weekly Newspaper published in Williamsburg County, South Carolina, over 70 years. Other papers please copy.

For seasoning succulent green vegetables, like broccoli, stir a tablespoon of lemon juice into one-fourth cup melted margarine. Pour over the hot cooked vegetable just before it goes to the table. For carrots, use equal parts of melted margarine and orange or pineapple juice.

We are not here as antagonists of any cause, but instead we are here as protagonists of a great cause, the cause of right and justice.

"Segregation is not a child of race prejudice - - Segregation can be defended because it is the only reasonable and practical means to prevent racial inter-marriage"

After stating that the races could no more mix than mocking birds mix with blue jays, the former college president said:

Stand Against Violence

"Let us stand like a stone wall against outbreaks of violence - - but let us highly resolve to do what we can in economic relationships to give reasonable and comparable facilities for both races."

In advising the people of the South to appeal the Supreme Court's decision to the people of the nation, Dr. Gillespie was endorsing the principle of interposition because interposition does two things:

1. It arrests the progress of the evil.
2. It appeals the cause to the people of the nation.

So, when we arrest the evil in each of the states by declaring the decisions to be null, void and of no effect in the various states we are then in position to take our case to the nation.

South Too Complacent

The people of the South have been complacent too long.

We have sat quietly by and witnessed the spending of millions of dollars to brainwash the rest of the nation against us and to sell them an evil propaganda against the people of the South.

The time has come now when we must organize the people of the South and begin an intensive counter-propaganda campaign to overcome that which has already been done.

Appeal To People

This appeal can be made to the people of the nation. White people everywhere can be sold on the justness of our position and the correctness of our way of life in the South.

Opposition to our way of life is due absolutely to the ignor-

ance, knowledge, wide personal the negro one to lose the of his wonder US UNDERS GRO."

This Bool

The Georg made arrange author to give a copy of this Understand T every subscrip the Georgia T

The Georgia America's f weekly newspa ready in every ion and across

The Tribune Organ of the League of Am zation with me en (7) states rapidly every-w to time inform given on the is tion of the race not afford not splendid inform to the negro, v Clark of Missis gift. Send yo

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The religion c people, the form of the American system of econoi conflict with th ambitions of tl everywhere.

Therefore, tl are determined three and neith our system of our system of e destroyed unless the white people one great confli tear us asunder nation in a help favorable to a Communists.

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knowledge, together with his wide personal experience with the negro one could not afford to lose the opportunity of reading his wonderful book on "LET US UNDERSTAND THE NEGRO."

This Book Given Free

The Georgia Tribune has made arrangements with the author to give absolutely Free a copy of this book, "Let Us Understand The Negro", with every subscription (annual) to the Georgia Tribune.

The Georgia Tribune, one of America's fastest growing weekly newspapers, is read already in every state of the Union and across the seas.

The Tribune is the official Organ of the Christian Civic League of America, an organization with membership in seven (7) states, and growing rapidly every week. From time to time information will be given on the issue of integration of the races, and you could not afford not to get this most splendid information relative to the negro, written by Paul Clark of Mississippi as a Free gift. Send your subscription

ance of the people and the fact that they have not had an opportunity to know what progress has been made in the South.

Reds Are Determined

In counteracting this propaganda, we counteract the propaganda of the Communists who seek to divide the people of America preliminary to the destruction of America itself.

The religion of the American people, the form of government of the American people and our system of economy are in direct conflict with the aims and the ambitions of the Communists everywhere.

Therefore, the Communists are determined to destroy all three and neither our religion, our system of government nor our system of economy can be destroyed unless they involve the white people of America in one great conflict which will tear us asunder and leave the nation in a helpless condition favorable to a picking by the Communists.

total population of 38,642,183 during the year of 1954.

Look at the following figures, see what ratio 10% sustain to 90% of the U. S. Population, in some cases 7 to 1:

70% arrested for gambling were negroes.

63% arrested for murder were negroes.

63% arrested for dope violations were negroes.

63% arrested for aggravated assaults were negroes.

62% arrested for prostitution were negroes.

55% arrested for possession of deadly weapons were negroes.

53% arrested for robbery were negroes.

43% arrested for all other assaults were negroes.

41% arrested for liquor violations were negroes.

40% arrested for rape were negroes.

35% arrested for receiving stolen property were negroes.

33% arrested for burglaries, breaking and entering were negroes.

33% arrested for disorderly conduct were negroes.

31% arrested for larceny were negroes.

29% arrested for suspicion were negroes.

28% arrested for offense against children and families were negroes.

22% arrested for all other sex offenses were negroes.

22% arrested for embezzlement and fraud were negroes.

21% arrested for auto thefts were negroes.

21% arrested for auto thefts were negroes.

21% arrested for vagrancy were negroes.

(Continued on back page)

price (2.00) for one year's subscription to The Tribune, and you will receive the book by return mail—we pay the postage.

This offer is good for renewal subscriptions, also. It would be a good time for you to renew your subscription and receive this informative booklet as a free gift.

The Georgia Tribune
P. O. Box 629
Columbus, Georgia

NAACP, "Do you class her as a Communist?" I said, "money is a mighty big power, and she could be."

The young man's flat-short manner of expression caused me to ask him, "are you Jew?" He quickly said, "I sure am." Then he wanted to know, had I received any support to my paper from the Jewish people. I said "very little, and please give your idea as to why." He said, "your paper supports the Citizens Council of Mississippi is the reason why you do not receive much support from my people. We do not believe in the Citizens Council." I told him that I did not receive any less support from his people since disclosing my paper as a solicitor of aid from the Citizens Council than before. He asked, "Don't you believe that the Jews think more of the Negro than the American White man." I said, "they will have to do more demonstrating than what they have to change my mind."

Mr. Lipidary asked, "are you satisfied with the present school conditions as they exist here in Union County?" I said "absolutely not." He asked, "do the colored people want a school read as of a material change." I said "all we ask for are better school buildings, and better facilities."

Mr. Lipidary asked, finally, "how are the Negroes generally treated in Mississippi by the white people?" I told him that 90% of the trouble that Negroes have with white people in Mississippi is produced by the Negro himself, or is agitated by outside meddlers from New York and other places. . . It would consume one half day to write all of our conversation. He said that his finding led him to believe that Negroes in Mississippi do not want to integrate schools with whites.

Mr. Lipidary's last question was, "are you acquainted with Federal Judge Cox at Baldwin, Miss.?"

Mr. Lipidary said that he had interviewed several Negroes in the three weeks time since he came to the State. Also, he said that he had met Mr. Robert B. Patterson of Winona, and classed him as a fine guy.

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Published Semi-Monthly
Second and Fourth Thursdays

J. W. JONES
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New Albany, Miss.

J. R. EILAND
28-4th Street
West Point, Miss.
Field Agent for
The Community Citizen

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By Mail, six months.....1.00
Single copy......10

Entered at the Postoffice at New Albany, Mississippi, as second class mail matter, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

Right Dispositions Demand Recognition

Those of us who try to keep up with current events can not deny the fact that all efforts, all over the southern states, in the process of improving Negro schools. This can not be done in one over-night. It takes time to do anything worthwhile.

The school program has engaged the minds of the best and keenest thinkers of this country, men who know history and men whose judgment is backed by experience.

The people who are trying to induce us to raise a fight against our best interest are the ones who care less and know less about us. It does not make sense to follow the advise of someone who has not gone some place. It does not make use of any sense at all when one tries to force himself in any place where he absolutely knows that he is not wanted. Our blessed Savior did not break the law of unwelcome, and further advised his disciples not to break such law.

The State of Alabama is making preparation as much so as Mississippi and other southern states to raise the standard of Negro education to that point which will discard criticism. And everybody in the country, those who read, know that great efforts are being made for the interest of the colored people in Alabama as elsewhere.

We can not believe that Autherine Lucy's activity to enter Alabama University is

water again. The trees are budding, the grass and flowers are growing. It really seems like Spring, but we know Mr. Winter is still here.

Church services are fine in New Albany. They are worshipping together nicely.

Mrs. Blanch Williams died. She lived on New Albany Route. She was a very dear friend of quite a few of us. Her funeral and burial was out in the rural area, Feb. 14th. Tolbert Funeral Home was in charge of arrangements.

Mrs. Mae Ella Thomkins, who is the owner of a grocery store, cafe, and beauty shoppe, is visiting and resting for her health a while in Cleveland, Ohio. We are wishing for her a nice time.

Feb. 12th, Mrs. Sue Ella Bramlett and Mrs. Tommie Leathen Alexander, who brought her two little boys, Larry Noble and Tommie Lee, visited their cousins, Mrs. Elma Wilson and Mrs. Missie Lee House. They all enjoyed a very nice time. Also, Douglass Bramlett, the son of Mrs. Sue Ella, was in the company.

Mrs. Shirley Foster, the wife of Mr. Eric Foster, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Bramlett, for a few months.

Mrs. Ruthana Jackson, Mrs. Alice Graham, Mrs. Ida Brown and Mrs. Annie Tucker.

Mrs. Iuria Jones, Mrs. Amanda Cook, Mrs. Sallie Bramlett, and Mrs. Fannie Alexander. All are doing fairly well at this time.

Rev. S. Watson, pastor of Watson Grove M. B. Church, and Prof. W. A. Lawson, Principal of the U. C. T. School here, have purchased themselves new cars and the cars are beautiful.

(Mrs.) Missie Lee House

Salesmen Wanted

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY. The families I served or over 10 years in Union County are needing lots of Rawleigh products. If you have a car and like to call on people you can make good in this business of Rawleigh. I'll help you start. James L. Rhea, Hickory Flat, Mississippi or write Rawleigh's Dept., MSJ-91-ED, Memphis, Tenn.

DENNIS TOWN NEWS

We pray for a speedy recovery for all who are on the sick list this week. They are Mrs. Miamie Baldwin, Mr. Rufus Owens, also Mrs. Berniece Yarbrough.

Sunday, Feb. 12, Mrs. Sarah Lee Owens and baby visited in the home of her sister, Mrs. Edd McCoy.

Mr. Robert Lee Owens visited the hospital to see his grandfather, Rev. R. B. Owens, also the other sick patients. All were doing fairly well.

Mr. Ben Gardner and Mr. Will Bynum visited Mr. Rufus Owens and found him very well Sunday afternoon.

Congratulations to Mr. Paul Alexander, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leathen Alexander, who got married to Miss Louise Asberry, the daughter of Mr. Hollie Asberry of Holly Springs. We wish them very much joy and a happy life together.

Miss Theaudrey Phillips spent the night with Miss Bessie Lee Graham.

Mr. Jim Burton was afternoon guest in the home of Mr. Rufus Owens Sunday, Feb. 19, 1956.

Miss Doris Jean Alexander and Mr. Henderson Cummings from Pleasant Grove M. B. Church took a part in the Negro History Week program at St. Mark M. B. Church.

Mr. Billy Dan Johnson from E. 6th Street was the corresponding guest in the home of Miss Bessie Lee Graham.

Mr. Kiazer Yarbrough and Mr. Jake Johnson were guests in the home of Mr. Chester Graham Sr.

Mr. Burl Clark, also Mr. Settle, were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. Rufus Owens Feb. 19th.

ANTIOCH NEWS

Congratulations to Mr. James Henry Owens, son of Mr. and Mrs. King Owens, who got married to Miss Margeret Cages, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Cages of East 5th St. The wedding took place Feb. 6, 1956, in the home of Mr. Owens' sister, Mrs. Maudie Fay McCoy. We all wish them very much joy and a happy life.

IUKA

Jones Chapel regular pastor, held by Rev. J. Sunday, Feb. 1 A. M. After Conference was

The citizens ed the Negro Friday night, 1 7:30 o'clock, at um. Dr. R. E. white Methodist guest speaker. panied by Dr. S. Cosby, Mr. Carmichael, Wayne Spinks, C. Jourdan, Jr. Lee Glenn.

Iuka and troops rendered Week program Branch Miss Church, Tish Rev. Birge, town guests were Intosh, Holly Clyde August Foster of Tu program ref served at the um.

Miss Matile Mr. Eugene B married Feb. W. Wilson said his home. We this young couple's happiness and joy

The Sally Guild met in Robert French 3:00 P. M., with as hostess. were present Potts became Guild after being list for set to being out with her husband was highly welcomed by members of the Jones and Mr served a tasty salad, mixed spiced tea. Leonard, Feb. City Beautiful held its regular meeting Feb 7th and school audit complete and made for the Recreation C The committee

HOSE ADVERTISEMENTS APPEAR IN THIS PAPER

NIS TOWN NEWS

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ANTIOCH NEWS

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IUKA NEWS

Jones Chapel C. M. E. Church regular pastoral service was held by Rev. I. G. Gatewood Sunday, Feb. 19, 1956 at 11:00 A. M. Afterward Quarterly Conference was held

The citizens of Iuka rendered the Negro History program Friday night, Feb. 10, 1956, at 7:30 o'clock, at school auditorium. Dr. R. E. Wasson, pastor white Methodist Church, was guest speaker. He was accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Harry S. Cosby, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Spinks, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jourdan, Jr. and Miss Cora Lee Glenn.

Iuka and Carters Branch troops rendered the National Week program at Carters Branch Missionary Baptist Church, Tishomingo, Miss., Rev. Birge, pastor. Out of town guests were Dr. B. M. McIntosh, Holly Springs, Prof. Clyde Augusta, Mr. Palmer Foster of Tupelo. After the program refreshments were served at the school auditorium.

Miss Matilda Mitchell and Mr. Eugene Boyd were quietly married Feb. 7, 1956. Rev. J. W. Wilson said the ceremony in his home. We all sincerely wish this young couple success, happiness and joy.

The Sally Wyatt Steward Guild met in the home of Mrs. Robert French Feb. 9, 1956 at 3:00 P. M., with Mrs. Edd Jones as hostess. Twelve members were present. Mrs. Darrell Potts became a member of the Guild after being on the waiting list for several months due to being out of town on job with her husband. Mrs. Potts was highly welcomed by members of the Guild. Mrs. Edd Jones and Mrs. Robert French served a tasty and delicious salad, mixed cookies, nuts and spiced tea. The next meeting will be in the home of Mrs. Edd Leonard, Feb. 23, at 3:00 P. M.

City Beautiful Commission held its regular monthly meeting Feb 7th at 7:30 P. M., at school auditorium. Final and complete arrangements were made for the opening of the Recreation Center Feb. 29th. The committees are sponsoring



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colored people in Alabama as elsewhere.

We can not believe that Autherine Lucy's activity to enter Alabama University is motivated by her wish to study Liberal Arts as it is by the idea which has been conveyed to her that now-time is an opportunity to open the door for race mixing.

We have studied the school situation closely, and have not found any reason, whatever, to justify integrating of school children.

It is published that Autherine Lucy has an access to a scholarship at the World's Famous University But thus far has rejected it. It is plainly seen that all of this is being sponsored by the NAACP.

We hold in our possession excerpts from an address made by Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan. This address is pure political It has but one objective - - to get votes. He tries to show that the southland Negro is being robbed of justice and his rightful place as a citizen

Just such addresses as Governor G. Mennen Williams has made is propaganda, and is mis-leading.

One thing we must remember the Citizens Council for above all of its aims, is that it demands recognition for right dispositions. The main objective of the Citizens Council is to meet impartiality to both races, and then if not accepted. demand recognition.

We cannot see why anyone can disagree with the policy of the Citizens Council. No people or person should look for more than what he is entitled to. We are entitled to good schools, and all efforts are being made that we get good schools. We are not entitled to integrated schools. We join hands with the Citizens Council that we do not have integrated schools.

Please do not overlook Archbishop C. C. Addison's article, "NAACP Aims", published in this issue of this paper.

NEW ALBANY NEWS

Well the weather is giving us lots of rain now, but we are proud of it. It may be that it will start the dry well running

James L. Rhea, ... Mississippi or write Rawleigh's Dept., MSJ-91-ED, Memphis, Tenn.

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GRAPETTE

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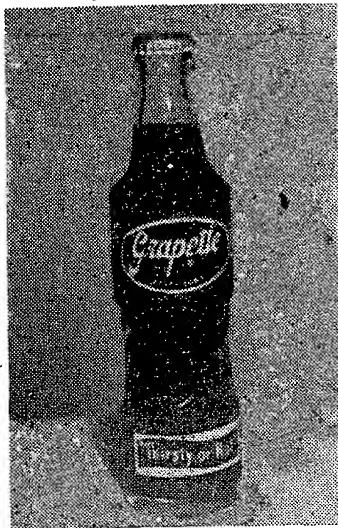
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The delightful aroma ...
The soft carbonation ...
Energy-rich dextrose ...
Quick-chill bottle ...

All of these, and more ...
when you ask for a Grapette!

But remember, there's only one Grapette ...

Ask for it by name:

"A GRAPETTE, Please!"



THIRSTY or NOT

New Albany, Miss.

The wedding took place Feb. 6, 1956, in the home of Mr. Owens' sister, Mrs. Maudie Fay McCoy. We all wish them very much joy and a happy life together.

February 12th, the Heaven Bound Gospel Singers rendered a spiritual program at Oak Grove C. M. E. Church, 3 miles west of Biggersville. Rev. Ambro is the pastor. Mrs. Elizabeth Porter was the sponsor. Everyone present really did enjoy the program.

Sunday, February 19th, Mr. Luther Gardner attended the

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W. G. McGILL, Proprietor

New Albany, Miss.

school complete made for Recreation The con a work citizens ments v forget t expecte Mr. C patient Northea Miss., a hope hi Sis. 1 sudden 12, fait the sicl Walker her mis Bro. now af flu for Mrs. after h weeks. Mrs. the sicl Mr. 1 quite il The First E sor a d ing 2c door fr citors : Lee B. and Sis The make : Bro. J. Mrs. Victor, worth, Coman visited Sunda Mr. spent Tom C Mr. itors i Lindse son a nooga, band, Nashv Chr will n 27, at Churc singin Mr. G guest Mrs.

1956, in the home of
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school auditorium. Final and
 complete arrangements were
 made for the opening of the
 Recreation Center Feb. 29th.
 The committees are sponsoring
 a work campaign and wish the
 citizens to assist. Refresh-
 ments will be served free. Don't
 forget the date. All citizens
 expected to be present.

Mr. Calvin Seay has been a
 patient for several days in the
 Northeast Hospital, Booneville,
 Miss., and is doing nicely. We
 hope him a speedy recovery.

Sis. Annie Walker was taken
 suddenly ill Sunday night, Feb.
 12, faithful on her duty visiting
 the sick. We pray that Sis.
 Walker will soon be up and on
 her mission work as always.

Bro. F. H. Mitchell is better
 now after having been in with
 flu for two weeks.

Mrs. Laura Seay is better
 after having flu for a couple of
 weeks.

Mrs. Virgie Martin is also on
 the sick list this week.

Mr. Harry Jones has been
 quite ill but is some better now.

The Missionary Society of
 First Baptist Church will spon-
 sor a drive for funds by collect-
 ing 2c for each window and
 door from each home. The soli-
 citors are Sis. Pearl Brown, Sis.
 Lee B. Rice, Sis. Laura Seay
 and Sis. Maever Coman.

The Silver Leaf Club will
 make a report Sunday, Feb. 26.
 Bro. Jewel Drake, chairman.

Mrs. Susie Harris and baby
 Victor, Mrs. Lue Anner Dil-
 worth, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew
 Coman and Mr. John H. Coman
 visited relatives in the Delta
 Sunday, Feb. 19.

Mr. Jewel Drake and family
 spent Friday night with Mrs.
 Tom Collins, Corinth, Miss.

Mr. Leonard James had vis-
 itors in the home of Mrs. Alice
 Lindsey Sunday, Feb. 19. His
 son and family from Chatta-
 nooga, Tenn., a sister and hus-
 band, Mr. and Mrs. Lasley from
 Nashville, Tenn.

Christian Benevolent Society
 will meet Monday night, Feb.
 27, at Jones Chapel C. M. E.
 Church, at 7:30.

singing at St. Luke Church.
 Mr. Gardner was also a Sunday
 guest in the home of Mr. and
 Mrs. Ervin Porter.

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 ... keeps hair
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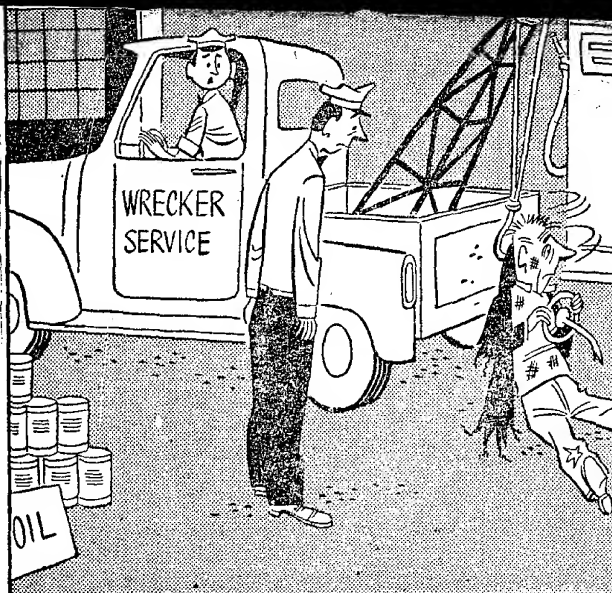
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New Albany, Miss.



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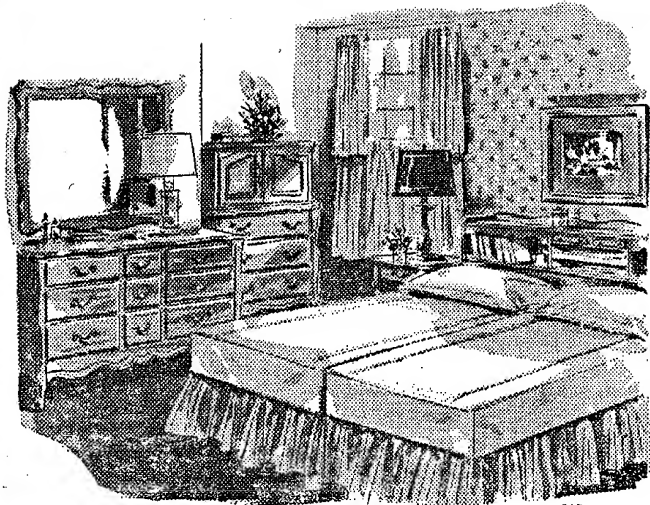
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THE FOLKS WHO SELL
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Louisville, Miss.

NAPIER INSURANCE AGENCY

CORINTH NEWS

The flu is really searching through Corinth again this year. On the sick list this week are Mrs. Dellia Clark of Brick Yard Hill, Mrs. Dollie Ewell of West Walden St., and Little Arthur Lee Cox, grandson of Mrs. Nellie McGee on Allen St. Also the father of Mrs. Nellie McGee, Mr. Fennie Floyd, is sick with flu, and the Community Hospital is filled up with patients at this time, which are Rev. R. B. Owens, Mrs. Bethany Johnson, Mrs. Georgia Alexander, Mrs. Johnnie Bell Keaton, Mrs. Clifton Long, Mrs. Preston Campbell, Mrs. Ernestine Davis, Mrs. Dan Maze, Mrs. Leslie. We pray for them all a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Babe Polk is still on the sick list, also Mrs. Jasper Bur-

ress. Friends are sorry to hear of the janitor of Easom High School being in a Memphis hospital with a broken leg. We hope he will soon be out.

Friends are so grieved to hear of the death of the St. Mark M. B. Church pastor, Rev. G. H. Ciffin, who died suddenly in Kansas on Friday Feb 17, at 7:30 P. M. Grayson Funeral Home met the body at Memphis Monday, Feb. 20.

A Negro History Week Program was rendered at St. Mark M. B. Church on Taylor St. Sunday, Feb. 19. Many different churches represented in the program. Everyone enjoyed a wonderful day.

Saturday, Feb. 18, the son-in-law and daughter of Rev. R. B. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Harris, and Mrs. Irene Green and Mr. Leander Sorrell, all of Rienzi, visited in the home of Rev. R. B. Owens who has been real sick in the Community Hosiptal, but they found him doing fairly well at home Saturday. He really did enjoy their company.

Friends are glad to see that Mrs. Ettar Harris has moved back to Corinth after living in Rockford, Ill., for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie D. Leslie are the proud parents of a big fine baby boy born Feb. 19 at the Community Hospital. He has been named Lonnie D. Jr.

ORIGINAL MONETTE COAST

Los Angeles the popular female gospe in the count Gospel Harm ingham, Alab er demand to fore, accordin tractions, In their booking Constantly coast to coast monettes are principal citi Ohio, Virgini and Pennsy February 19t Soul Stirrers with them c They are bo hardly a nigh cert sponsors touch with I Los Angeles on this outst

The group Miller, seco lead; Doroth and lead; soprano; Wil alto; Odessa to and narra Starks, piani

Their ins reflects the 1 manager, Mr attrbutes the cess to the f: happy in thei humanity. have been to twelve years. their Special Sealed" back His Face" 1 night best s Harmonettes nation's top ing group, b record-wise.

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USE ADVERTISEMENTS APPEAR IN THIS PAPER

RINTH NEWS

is really searching Corinth again this the sick list this Mrs. Dellia Clark of rd Hill, Mrs. Dollie West Walden St., and thur Lee Cox, grand- rs. Nellie McGee on Also the father of ie McGee, Mr. Fennie sick with flu and the ty. Hospital is filled patients at this time, e Rev. R. B. Owens, thany Johnson, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. John- Keaton, Mrs. Clifton rs. Preston Campbell, estine Davis, Mrs. Dan rs. Leslie. We pray all a speedy recovery. abe Polk is still on the also Mrs. Jasper Bur-

s are sorry to hear of tor of Easom High- ing in a Memphis hor- h a broken leg. We will soon be out.

s are so grieved to the death of the St. B. Church pastor, Rev. iffie, who died sudden- nsas on Friday Feb 17, P. M. Grayson Funeral et the body at Memphis Feb. 20.

gro History Week Pro- us rendered at St. Mark hurch on Taylor St. Feb. 19. Many differ- rches represented in ram. Everyone enjoy- nderful day.

lay, Feb. 18, the son- nd daughter of Rev. R. is, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron and Mrs. Irene Green

Leander Sorrell, all of visited in the home of B. Owens who has been k in the Community l, but they found him airly well at home Sit- He really did enjoy mpany.

ds are glad to see that tar Harris has moved Corinth after living in d, Ill., for some time and Mrs. Lonnie D. Les- the proud parents of a baby boy born Feb. 19 Community Hospital. been named Lonnie D.

ORIGINAL GOSPEL HAR- MONETTES CLICK FROM COAST TO COAST

Los Angeles — Transcending the popularity of all other female gospel singing groups in the country, the Original Gospel Harmonettes of Birmingham, Alabama are in greater demand today than ever before, according to Herald Attractions, Inc., who handle their bookings.

Constantly on the go from coast to coast, The Gospel Harmonettes are set for a tour of principal cities in Michigan, Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina and Pennsylvania beginning February 19th. The celebrated Soul Stirrers will be packaged with them on several dates. They are booked solidly with hardly a night off. Gospel concert sponsors are in constant touch with Herald's agency in Los Angeles demanding dates on this outstanding group.

The group consists of Mildred Miller, second soprano and lead; Dorothy Love, contralto and lead; Vera Kolb, first soprano; Willie Mae Newberry, alto; Odessa Edwards, contralto and narrator, and Evelyn Starks, pianist and arranger.

Their inspirational singing reflects the philosophy of their manager, Mrs. Edwards, who attributes their exceptional success to the fact that they are happy in their faith in God and humanity. The Harmonettes have been together for the past twelve years. Since 1951 when their Specialty recording "I'm Sealed" backed by "Just Behold His Face" became an overnight best seller, the Gospel Harmonettes have become the nation's top female gospel singing group, both in person and record-wise.

Hunter Distributing Co.

Wholesalers of

RAY BEER

Winston-Savelle Insurance Agency

MRS. C. R. SABELLE C. R. SABELLE IKE SABELLE
E. K. BROWN J. L. WHITLEY
1 st Col.-Natl. Bank Bldg.

? Who's going to pay the bill ?

Not YOU, if you're insured against damage by storm

Nature can be ruthless in wrecking damage on your property. But you can be foresighted in protecting yourself against financial loss. Costs little to insure and be sure! Call 47..

STAY ON THE SAFE SIDE

COOPERATIVE DAIRIES, INC.

Vitamin

Realicious Grade Milk

HOMOGENIZED & PASTEURIZED

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Home Owned

11th St. S.

Columbus, Miss.

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MILK



ICE CREAM

Always Fresh - Always Good

GET IT AT YOUR FAVORITE GROCER'S

Ice Cream

6th St. South

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Columbus, Miss.

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SAVE 20%

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Smithville, Miss.

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QUALITY FOOTWARE — HAND BAGS — HOSIERY

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J. I. Kendall, Houston, Miss., quotes best prices on sand, gravel concrete blocks, pouring driveways and foundations, erecting residences and commercial buildings.

Phone 94 — See Call or Write

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Next door to D. S. McClanahan & Son

Our Business is Built on Service

We can serve you better in the new station

Get Phillips' 66 Flite Fuel

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He are the proud parents of a big fine baby boy born Feb. 19 at the Community Hospital. He has been named Lonnie D. Jr.

Guyton Tailoring Co.

Suits Made to Measure
\$42.50 Up

We can cut, make and trim
your piece goods
\$36.50 Up

424½ Main St.
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Standard Brokerage

A New Company

No Red Tape - Quick Service

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\$10.00 & UP

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TYPEWRITERS

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Columbus, Miss.

Cole Ref. & Elec. Co.

Kelvinator & Apex Appliances
Electrical Contracts
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Jerry G. Cole

Columbus, Miss.

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SCHLITZ

The Beer that Made Milwaukee
Famous

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A new radiator for any car
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National Oxygen, Acetylene &
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We Invite You To Come In And Get Acquainted

Loans Easily Arranged For You

We arrange convenient Easy Loans to working men and women. The only requirement to get money HERE is have a job and pay your bills. Make money easy to get and convenient to repay is our business. If you want money see us.

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Scalptopic Mange and Scalp Treatment
made from the finest ingredients

Give the hair and scalp a new start

Once you try it, you will buy it

This oil is made at 1320 - South 13th Ave.

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or
restaurant
today!

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**BEE-DEE DIST.
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624 S. 5th St.
Columbus, Miss.

**D. S. McClanahan
& Son**

RETAIL LUMBER

Segregated South Beats Inte- grated North Says Negro

Editor of Herald:

Do we want integration in Virginia? I have searched up and down, in and out, pro and con, and I have not been able to find but one answer to this question. The answer is "No."

First, I want to say that I am a Negro and I am proud of it. I love my race, and I will still fight for anything and everything that will benefit my race.

I believe we should have equal work with equal pay. We should not be turned away from jobs on account of color. Lots of places could hire Negroes, both male and female, but they have not done this before, just haven't given it much thought, I guess. I would like very much to see this done, but I want it done on a voluntary basis. I believe it can be done to the great advantage of both races. But integration will hinder such a program. Here is just one of the reasons why integration will not work.

As I have said before I have lived in New York and Connecticut for a long time, where I don't think they ever had segregation in schools, and after all of this time the white and Negro children still have fights. Some of the mothers used to come to church to ask the minister to contact the principals of various schools to see if they (the principal) could do anything to prevent these fights, caused by name calling by both races. There is another reason I give you why integration is not the answer.

I have close friends in Connecticut that come from way down south and they send their children back down south to school. Why? Because a Negro child gets a better education under Negro teachers than they do under white teachers. In all of Connecticut I never saw a Negro teacher. I have friends who are teacher graduates from Yale University but they had to come South to teach. Some Negroes seem to think that integration is a big gain for the Negro race in the South. I think equal schools

NO ROOM FOR CURSING

(Continued from Page One)

18% arrested for drunkenness were negroes.

15% arrested for forgery and counterfeiting were negroes.

14% arrested for drunken driving were negroes.

The above facts were not produced through prejudice but they were actually taken from the FBI files. If we will look at the above figures, and compare the percent of Negroes (10% with 90%) with the percent of the people in the U. S., we can easily see that we lead in committing all types of crime.

The Good Book teaches that two cannot walk together except they be agreed. Our manner of conduct has prevented every nation on earth from inviting the Negro into its society. We don't have room for cursing anybody.

It is not our color that the world looks at with an eye of disdain, but it is our conduct. As a general thing, we say that we are snubbed, and curse the other fellow. But a thorough investigation will show that the mass of our people conduct themselves in such a way that those who have acquired any degree of intelligence are made ashamed of the way we carry on some time.

Every effort put forth to let us see ourselves will do more good toward helping us than all the articles written with an aim to criticize other races as if they were holding us back. There is but one thing that can keep any man from success, and that is himself. Thousands of Negroes have accepted the wrong information. They have been made to believe that the world owes them a living, and that his color is the cause of him not receiving what he should get.

A hold in my possession a letter from a member of a Syndicate Company. They are feature writers for Negro newspapers. They sell their articles

I hold in my possession a letter price from \$5.00 to \$15.00.

The headquarters of this firm is in Chicago. They offer to sell me an article of 5000

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INTERSCHOLASTIC PRESS WORKSHOP MARCH 2-3

Tallahassee — The appoint-
ment of Edwin Demeritt, a jun-
ior biology major, to the post
of assistant director of the
sixth annual Florida A and M
University Interscholastic Press
Workshop scheduled for March
2-3, has been announced by
Charles J. Smith, III, Director.

The appointment of Dem-
eritt, whose hometown is
Miami, is in keeping with the
policy established four years
ago whereby student journal-
ists are afforded an opportuni-
ty to help plan and supervise
the operation of the workshop,
which since its establishment
in 1951, has developed into one
of the foremost programs of
its nature in the country, Smith
said.

He was the special assistant
to the assistant director last
year—Richard McGriff, who
now is a teaching fellow at
California Institute of Tech-
nology.

Demeritt is currently serv-
ing as executive editor of The
1956 Rattler, university year-
book publication. He was as-
sociate editor of the 1955 Rat-
tler, described by many as the
best yearbook in the history of
the school. He also served as
circulation manager of The
Pamcean, university student
newspaper during the 1954-55
academic year.

In his present post of The '56
Rattler Demeritt is second in
command and his duties include
those of "trouble shooting,"
that is from time to time, he
handles all phases of yearbook
production including editing
and selling advertising.

Demeritt is a graduate of
Booker T. Washington High
School in Miami and is a former
staff member of The Washing-
tonian, student publication.
He is the son of Mr. Arnold
Demeritt.

FLORIDA A AND M BEATS ALA. STATE COLLEGE 93-69

Tallahassee—Sophomore Leo
Gorgan of Columbus, Ohio,
dropped in 24 points here last
Tuesday night as the Florida A
and M University basketball
team outclassed the Alabama
State College Hornets 93-69.



"CANNONBALL"—New Sax that city's Blue Note on hand
Star Visits Alma Mater—When to wish him luck was freshman
Julian (Cannonball). Adderly, co-ed Rosemary Littlethal of
widely heralded as the succes- Jacksonville. "Cannonball" and
sor to the late alto sax great his four piece outfit are book-
Charlie (Yardbird) Parker, ed for subsequent engagement
paid a visit to his alma mater at Baltimore's Las Vegas,
Florida A and M University— Cleveland's Cotton Club, De-
enroute to Philadelphia to troit's Rouge Lounge and
aunch his "bigtime career" at Chicago's Bee Hive.

talented artist, which they
feel will click in the same
fashion as "Tutti Frutti".

Children Drink 5,000,000 More Bottles of Milk

School children of Mississippi
have drunk almost 5,000,000
more half pints of milk through
December of this school year
than through the same period
last year. W. S. Griffin, State
Supervisor of the School Lunch

Program, explained that most
of the increase is a result of
the Special School Milk Pro-
gram which started last year.
Through this period, his office
disbursed to the schools of the
state \$842,765.50 under the
School Lunch Program and
\$274,024.87 under the Special
School Milk Program.

More than 12,000 Boy Scouts
attain Eagle Scout rank each
year.

IT'S BIG .. IT'S EXCITING .. OUR

PRE-EASTER

SALE

OF WONDERFUL NEW ADORABLE

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E. Frank Griffin, Mgr.

Joy Theatre

10c & 25c

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Columbus, Miss.

Western & All Colored Cast
Pictures

Open Every Night and
Sunday Afternoons

First Columbus National Bank

509 MAIN — SINCE 1852

Complete Banking Service

Columbus, Miss.

teach. Some Negroes seem to think that integration is a big gain for the Negro race in the South. I think equal schools and facilities in every way and retain our own teachers is far a much better gain for our people and our children than integration and losing our teachers.

Of course, according to the speaker that was supposed to be speaking for all of the Negro teachers in Virginia at the VTA convention in Richmond last month, all of the Negro teachers in Virginia wanted integration. Of course, that is not true, because I have contacted some of the teachers and they told me that they were not at the convention, and had not been there at all when this statement was made. These teachers are not for integration. Now is the time for all of the Negro teachers that are opposed to integration to let themselves be heard. It certainly is not a crime for them to stand up and be counted.

We have by far better educated Negroes in the South than in the North. We have far more Negro businesses in the South and far more wealthy Negroes. Some of you who have lived up North or even just visited, stop for a moment and think how many of our people have you seen laying bricks, carpentering, electricians, plumbing. You can find all of these and lots of the other trades in practically every town and village in the South. Why is this not up North where they have every opportunity, so they say. One of the reasons is that a Negro tradesman can not get into the union. So it don't make any difference how much you know about a trade if you are not a union man you can't work on the job. And they won't take Negroes in the mines. I know because I was turned down on several occasions. I can and you can work at any of the trades down here if you have the know-how.

We have far more professional Negroes in the South. Our teachers have a high standard of preparation and

I hold in my possession a letter price from \$5.00 to \$15.00.

The headquarters of this firm is in Chicago. They offer to sell me an article of 5000 words for \$15.00. The article is to show how cruel the Negroes are being treated in the South.

All the information this Syndicate Company receives is what they read in clippings from newspapers. They buy these clippings from a clipping bureau.

A deal of our people fall for just such stuff, and at the same time they know more of the conditions than the person whom they are following. They believe it because they see it in print, and know that it is a lie.

The man who lives in the South does not have to look to outside sources for information as to how we are treated. And one who does not live in the South cannot tell how Southern people are treated.

One does not have to be a diplomat to see why agitation is kept up in the South by Northern propagandists. Their objective is to make money.

We should quit cursing others, and use that energy trying to help ourselves.

To prevent uneven concentration of starch in collars, cuffs, seams, gathers, and pleats, shake and smooth starched pieces before hanging them up to dry.

understand our children better than they would a white teacher.

We even have far more working on the railroad sections in the South. A section gang in the North is about 99% white, all foreigners practically.

So I ask the parents of our children to consider their children's future. To think for themselves. This is your home, you are the ones who are going to live here with your neighbors. You are the ones to look for all there is to gain—for better schools, better education, better living and better relationship with your neighbors in your community.

Bluit Andrews,
Rt. 6, Farmville, Va.

dropped in Tuesday and Monday team out State Col Morgan feet and constant deadly shots to honors wi Tampa ju bounced b feat at th dict Colle vious nigh points age The Rat half. Je straight s ing minut za as th their lead victory.

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opped in 24 points here last Tuesday night as the Florida A and M University basketball team outclassed the Alabama State College Hornets 93-69.

Morgan, who stands about 5 feet and 9 inches, combined constant ballhawking with a deadly assortment of crisp shots to share the scoring honors with Jeff Williams, a Tampa junior, as the Rattlers bounced back from an 82-76 defeat at the hands of the Benedict College Tigers on the previous night. Morgan tallied 25 points against Benedict.

The Rattlers led 41-37 at the half. Jeff dropped in five straight set shots in the opening minutes of the second stanza as the Rattlers increased their lead and moved closer to victory.

Jessie White with 13 points and Frank Smith with 12 paced the offensive efforts of the Alabama visitors.

Willie Thomas' 23 points were high for Benedict and Earle Kegler got 19 for second place honors.

LITTLE RICHARD INKS HERALD PACT

Hollywood—Song stylist Little Richard, whose recordings of "Tutti-Frutti" is sweeping the country, has signed a five year booking contract with Herald Attractions, Inc. A number of other agencies also sought the services of the dynamic entertainer.

During his stay on the west coast recently, Little Richard appeared with Johnny Otis' Rock & Roll Revue; upset a packed house at the Savoy Ballroom, when he did a guest stint with Sonny Thompson's band; and, caused a near riot at the Pasadena City College, where he appeared in concert.

Herald Attractions executives have completed negotiations with the Billy Shaw Agency to handle a series of dates through the east and middlewest on the new "sensation of the nation".

Under an exclusive recording and songwriting contract to Specialty Records, the company will soon release a new platter on the young, triple

OF WONDERFUL NEW ADORABLE

TOPPERS

•NYLON •ORLON •WOOL

FASHIONS YOU'LL LOVE...A MUST FOR EASTER. COME SEE. CHOOSE YOURS AT SAVINGS TO-DAY

OPEN TILL 9. P. M.

EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT FOR YOUR SHOPPING CONVENIENCE

ALSO AWAITING YOUR SELECTION...COMPLETE NEW STOCK OF DRESSY DRESSES DUSTERS...HATS...SHOES

USE OUR LAYAWAY NOW!

JEAN-ANN'S COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI

THE FINEST IN ENTERTAINMENT



Rev. J. W. Jones, Editor,
Community Citizen,
New Albany, Miss.

Enclosed find \$_____ for the Community Citizen
for_____

Name_____

Address_____

105-34237-229

IS SEGREGATION UNCHRISTIAN?

From THE HOLY BIBLE (*King James Version*)

(THE OLD TESTAMENT)

- Genesis 1:25. ~~And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and everything that creepeth upon the earth after his kind: and God saw that it was good.~~
- Genesis 6:2. That the sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair, and they took them wives of all which they chose.
- Genesis 6:10. And Noah begat three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth.
- Genesis 9:22. And Ham, the father of Canaan, saw the nakedness of his father, and told his two brethren without.
- Genesis 9:24. ~~And Noah awoke from his wine, and knew what his younger son had done unto him.~~
- Genesis 9:25. And he said, cursed be Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren.
- Genesis 9:26. And he said, blessed be the Lord God of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant.
- Genesis 9:27. God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant.
- Genesis 10:6. And the sons of Ham; Cush, and Mizraim, and Canaan.
- Genesis 10:20. These are the sons of Ham, after their families, after their tongues, in their countries, and in their nations.
- Genesis 11:6. And the Lord said, Behold, the people is one, and they have all one language, and this they begin to do, and now nothing will be restrained from them, which they have imagined to do.
- Genesis 11:7. Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech.
- Genesis 11:8. So the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of the earth; and they left off to build the city.
- Genesis 11:9. Therefore is the name of it called Babel; because the Lord did there confound the language of all the earth: and from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth.
- Genesis 15:1. And he said unto Abram, know of a surety that thy seed shall be a stranger in the land that is not theirs; . . .
- Genesis 24:3. And I will make thee swear by the Lord, the God of heaven and the God of the earth, that thou shalt not take a wife unto my son of the daughters of the Canaanites, among whom I dwell.
- Genesis 24:4. But thou shalt go unto my country, and to my kindred, and take a wife unto my son Isaac.
- Genesis 28:6. When Esau saw that Isaac had blessed Jacob, and sent him away to Padanaram, to take him a wife from thence; and that as he blessed him he gave him a charge, saying, Thou shalt not take a wife of the daughters of Canaan;
- Genesis 28:7. And that Jacob obeyed his father and his mother, and was gone to Padanaram.
- Leviticus 19:19. Ye shall keep my statutes. Thou shalt not let thy cattle gender with a diverse kind; thou shalt not sow thy field with mingled seed; neither shall a garment mingled of linen and woolen come upon thee.
- Leviticus 20:24. . . . ; I am the Lord your God, which have separated you from other people.
- Numbers 36:5. And Moses commanded the children of Israel according to the word of the Lord, saying, the tribe of the sons of Joseph hath said well.

(OVER)

- Numbers 36:6. This is the thing which the Lord doth command concerning the daughters of Zelophehad, saying, Let them marry to whom they think best, only to the family of the tribe of their father shall they marry.
- Deuteronomy 7:3. Neither shalt thou make marriage with them; thy daughter thou shalt not give unto his son, nor his daughter shalt thou take unto thy son.
- Deuteron. 7:6. For thou art an holy people unto the Lord thy God; the Lord thy God hath chosen thee to be a special people unto himself, above all people that are upon the face of the earth.
- Deuteron. 28:32. Thy sons and thy daughters shall be given unto another people, and thine eyes shall look, and fail with longing for them all the day long; and there shall be no might in thine hand.
- Deuteron. 32:31. For their rock is not as our Rock, even our enemies themselves being judges.
- Joshua 23:12. Else if ye do in any wise go back, and cleave unto the remnant of these nations, even these that remain among you, and shall make marriages with them, and go in unto them, and they to you;
- Joshua 23:13. Know for a certainty that the Lord your God will no more drive out any of these nations from before you; but they shall be snares and traps unto you, and scourges in your sides, and thorns in your eyes, until ye perish from off this good land which the Lord your God hath given you.
- ~~Jeremiah 13:23. Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots. . . .~~
- Malachi 3:6. For I am the Lord, I change not; . . .

(THE NEW TESTAMENT)

- Matthew 5:17. Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill.
- Matthew 15:13. Every plant, which my heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up.
- Matthew 15:14. Let them alone: they be blind leaders of the blind. And if the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch.
- Acts 17:26. And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation;
- Hebrews 13:8. Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and today, and forever.



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REPORT COMPILED BY AMERICAN STATES' RIGHTS ASSN., INC. Birmingham, Alabama

Final report on prison population in thirty-two States and the District of Columbia. Some other States reported, but without racial breakdowns. They, of course, are not included.

State	Total Population 1950	Negro Population 1950	% Negro	Total Prison Population	Total Negro Prison Population	% Prison Population Negro
Indiana.....	3,934,224	174,168	4.4	6,669	1,539	23.0
Michigan.....	6,371,766	442,296	6.9	8,742	3,153	36.1
New Jersey.....	4,835,329	318,565	6.6	6,477	2,631	40.6
New York.....	14,830,192	918,191	6.2	18,665	7,585	40.1
Ohio.....	7,946,629	513,072	6.5	9,948	3,626	36.4
Pennsylvania (Co.).....	10,498,012	638,485	6.1	4,049	1,910	44.9
Pennsylvania (St.).....	10,498,012	638,485	6.1	6,923	2,580	41.0
Rhode Island.....	791,896	13,903	1.8	442	66	14.9
Vermont.....	377,247	443	.01	278	3	1.1
Wisconsin.....	3,434,575	28,182	.08	1,909	165	8.6
California.....	10,586,223	462,172	4.4	13,395	2,555	19.0
Kansas.....	1,905,299	73,158	3.8	1,675	404	24.0
Missouri.....	3,954,653	297,088	7.5	4,275	1,347	31.5
Oklahoma.....	2,233,351	145,503	6.5	1,881	430	22.8
Colorado.....	1,325,089	20,177	1.5	1,436	115	0.8
Idaho.....	588,637	1,050	0.2	271	8	3.0
Montana.....	591,024	1,232	0.2	637	15	2.3
Nevada.....	160,083	4,302	2.7	339	30	8.8
North Dakota.....	619,636	257	—	205	1	0.5
Oregon.....	1,521,341	11,529	.08	1,285	26	2.0
South Dakota.....	652,740	727	.01	451	5	1.0
Utah.....	688,862	2,729	0.4	612	35	5.7
District of Columbia.....	802,176	280,803	35.0	4,157	2,908	70.0
Kentucky.....	2,944,806	201,921	6.9	3,385	760	24.5
Maryland.....	2,343,001	385,972	16.5	4,607	2,756	59.8
Alabama.....	3,061,742	979,617	32.0	4,440	2,846	64.1
Arkansas.....	1,909,511	426,639	22.3	1,502	692	46.1
Georgia.....	3,444,578	1,062,762	38.8	6,708	4,092	61.0
Florida.....	2,771,305	603,101	21.7	3,893	1,844	47.4
Louisiana.....	2,683,516	882,428	32.9	1,124	671	59.6
Mississippi.....	2,178,914	986,494	45.3	1,951	1,432	73.4
South Carolina.....	2,117,027	822,077	38.8	—	—	43.4
Texas.....	7,711,194	977,458	12.7	7,758	2,551	33.0
Virginia.....	3,318,680	734,211	22.1	5,720	3,260	57.0
North Carolina.....	4,061,929	1,047,353	25.8	9,455	5,218	55.2

Note particularly our national disgrace. The District of Columbia has more negro convicts than either Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Kentucky or Maryland.

Note the low incidence of law violations among negroes in the western States, with the exception of California. Also note the very small percentage of negro population in those States.

Another interesting group is Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. The percentage of negro population is considerably higher in these States than in the western States and the incidence of law violations among negroes shows a substantial increase.

The pattern seems to be: The larger the concentration of negro population the higher the incidence of crime. This theory is further established in the northern and eastern States, where the crime rate percentages have taken another advance. In this group California fits very well also.

The exception to the pattern is in the southern States, including the District of Columbia, where we have the largest concentration of negro population. In the southern States, in spite of the greater concentration, the incidence of crime among the negroes is considerably less than in the northern and mid-western States.

Many State officials outside the southern States claim that the low socio-economic standards of living are responsible for the high incidence of crime among the negroes in their States.

This theory cannot be accepted, if the widely advertised and generally accepted reports that the southern negroes are the poorest in the country and the most exploited and abused, are to be credited.

Experienced southern officials and students, with wider experience on the subject, point to the presence of segregation as one of the principal contributions to the low incidence of crime in the southern States. These experienced southern people have long been aware of the well-known fact that the negro race in our country too often confuses "liberty with license." They are firm in the conviction that segregation serves as a restraint on the exercise of that imagined license.

We regret that we were unable to include several States whose reports did not furnish the desired information. Our sincere thanks to all States for their ready cooperation.

From several State officials we learn that such a survey has never before been available. We hope, therefore, that this contribution will prove of value to students, psychologists, sociologists, and to law enforcement agencies.

CRIME REPORT REVEALS MENACE OF INTEGRATION

The following figures on negro crime were taken from "Uniform Crime Reports for the United States," issued by the FBI, Dept. of Justice, Vol. XXV, No. 2, Annual report for 1954. It is published by the Government Printing Office and reports arrests in 1,389 cities with a total population of 38,642,183 during the year 1954.

70% arrested for gambling were negroes.
63% arrested for murder were negroes.
63% arrested for dope violations were negroes.
63% arrested for aggravated assaults were negroes.
62% arrested for prostitution were negroes.
55% arrested for possession of deadly weapons were negroes.
53% arrested for robbery were negroes.
43% arrested for all other assaults were negroes.
41% arrested for liquor violations were negroes.
40% arrested for rape were negroes.
35% arrested for receiving stolen property were negroes.
33% arrested for burglaries, breaking and entering were negroes.
33% arrested for disorderly conduct were negroes.
31% arrested for larceny were negroes.
29% arrested for suspicion were negroes.
28% arrested for offenses against children and family were negroes.
22% arrested for all other sex offenses were negroes.
22% arrested for embezzlement and fraud were negroes.
21% arrested for auto theft were negroes.
21% arrested for vagrancy were negroes.
18% arrested for drunkenness were negroes.
15% arrested for forgery and counterfeiting were negroes.
14% arrested for drunken driving were negroes.

The 1950 census reported negroes 10% of the total population, yet they commit crimes far in excess of 10%. Not one newspaper in the country has carried the above information.

MISSISSIPPI STATE STATISTICS

56,724 babies were born in Mississippi in 1953.
28,045 of that number were white.
28,679 were negroes.
7,337 were born out of wedlock, or illegitimate.
7,070 of the negroes were born out of wedlock.
267 of the whites were born out of wedlock.

One out of every 105 white births were illegitimate, or less than 1%. 24.7% of the negro births were illegitimate, which means that 247 out of every 1000 negro births were born out of wedlock. In addition, any child born to a woman who still calls herself Mrs. is considered legitimate, even though the mother states she has not seen her husband in 10 years. This is proof of the well-known fact that our negroes as a race make a mockery of the white man's holy institution of matrimony. How would integration affect the moral standards of our white children?

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

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Compiled by American States' Rights Association, Inc., Birmingham, Alabama

VENEREAL DISEASE INFECTIONS BY STATE AND RACE

From official records of States named.

STATE	Year	Total Infections	White Infections	Negro Infections	% Negro Infections	% State Negro Population	Incident % Negro Infections Divided by % Negro Population
Utah.....	1954	395	339	56	14.	0.4	35.0
Nebraska.....	1954	935	558	377	40.	1.4	28.5
Oregon.....	1954	1,182	934	248	19.5	0.8	24.3
Massachusetts.....	1954	4,184	2,458	1,394	33.3	1.6	20.8
Washington (Civilian).....	1953	2,218	1,182	658	25.	1.3	19.2
Washington (Military).....		2,186	522	1,638	75.		
Illinois.....	1954	27,194	5,190	22,004	80.9	7.4	10.9
New Jersey.....	1954	9,108	2,785	6,323	69.	6.6	10.4
Ohio.....	1954	17,461	6,395	11,066	64.	6.5	9.8
Missouri.....	1954	6,645	2,529	4,116	61.9	7.5	8.2
Kentucky.....	1954	5,008	2,292	2,698	53.9	6.9	7.9
Tennessee.....	1954	18,658	2,927	15,731	84.	16.1	5.2
Florida.....	1954	18,986	2,539	16,447	87.4	21.7	4.0
Virginia.....	1954	13,272	1,987	11,285	85.	22.1	3.8
North Carolina.....	1954	18,608	2,229	16,379	88.	25.8	3.4
Georgia.....	1954	17,951	1,463	16,488	92.	30.9	2.9
Alabama.....	1954	7,367	766	6,601	90.	32.	2.8
Alabama.....	1955	6,064	634	5,430	90.	32.	2.8
Louisiana.....	1954	13,675	1,012	12,582	92.	32.9	2.7
South Carolina.....	1955	11,777	1,357	10,420	88.5	38.8	2.2
Mississippi.....	1954	11,560	690	10,870	94.	45.3	2.0

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS BY STATE AND RACE

From official records of States named.

STATE	Year	Total	White	Negro	% Negro	% Negro* Population	Incident % Negro Illegitimacies Divided by % Negro Population
Oregon.....	1954	929	807	94	10.	0.8	12.5
Utah.....	1954	294	180	14	4.7	0.4	11.7
Missouri.....	1954	4,008	1,290	2,718	67.8	7.5	9.0
Illinois.....	1954	9,809	3,295	6,514	66.4	7.4	8.9
New Jersey.....	1954	2,926	1,254	1,672	57.	6.6	8.6
Ohio.....	1954	7,447	3,921	3,496	47.	6.5	7.2
Kentucky.....	1954	3,026	1,712	1,314	43.4	6.9	6.2
Tennessee.....	1954	6,012	1,609	4,401	73.	16.1	4.5
Florida.....	1954	7,202	1,240	5,962	82.8	21.7	3.7
Virginia.....	1954	6,794	1,587	5,207	76.6	22.1	3.4
North Carolina.....	1954	9,920	1,614	8,306	83.7	25.8	3.2
Alabama.....	1954	8,791	684	8,107	92.	32.	2.8
Georgia.....	1954	8,967	960	8,007	89.	30.9	2.8
Louisiana.....	1954	7,305	676	6,629	90.7	32.9	2.7
South Carolina.....	1954	7,153	678	6,475	90.5	38.8	2.3
Mississippi.....	1954	7,639	275	7,364	96.4	45.3	2.1

(* "% Population Negro" from U.S. Census Report 1950.)

The above reports on "Venereal Disease Infections by State and Race," and "Illegitimate Births by State and Race," point to some serious considerations, especially for those who condemn racial segregation and advocate racial integration.

It is interesting to note the much higher incidence of venereal disease infections among negroes in Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Ohio than is found in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and other strictly segregated States.

A parallel situation is found in illegitimate births in those States, with the exception of Massachusetts. That State makes no record of illegitimate births. Several States have laws prohibiting such records. In many States such prohibition is part of the "Civil Rights Laws." We were unable to get information on these subjects from several States with "Civil Rights Laws." Does not such a "head in the sand" policy pose a serious threat to the public health and welfare of the nation?

It will be interesting to learn why venereal disease infections and illegitimate births are so much higher in Northern States.

Southern officials, both law and health, point to the moral restrictions inherent in segregation as the principal reason for the differences, and again remind us of the fact, so well known to Southern officials and seemingly ignored by our Northern neighbors, that the negro has such a strong proclivity for "mistaking liberty for license."

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(OVER)

The St. Louis Story—

INTEGRATED SCHOOLS HURTING BOTH WHITE, COLORED PUPILS

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The NAACP calls itself an organization for the advancement of colored people.

And integrated education is the chief point around which it has built its campaign for that "advancement."

The best means for colored people to evaluate the effects of the NAACP's high-pressure campaign, therefore, is to take a look at what is happening in integrated schools.

And since St. Louis is perhaps better known to colored residents of this area than any other city in which segregation has been abolished during the last years, it is worth our time in this area to note the effects of integration there.

Soldan High School, located on Union Boulevard, in St. Louis' middle-class west end, offers a typical example of changes that have occurred since the end of segregated classes one year ago this month.

In February of 1955 Soldan High was a school of 900 white children in a community which even then was yielding to the westward influx of colored families from the downtown area.

Today Soldan High has 1,400 pupils, of whom 500 are colored.

Integration is complete, the faculty even including seven negro teachers.

On the surface it might appear that the NAACP has won a valuable victory for the colored children of the area.

But unbiased semi-official reports on what has happened at the academic level in this typical integrated St. Louis school give cause for concern to colored parents as well as to white parents.

For colored children thrown into this middle class white school are failing their subjects in droves in spite of the lowering of academic standards to accommodate their slower pace.

Here, according to a report prepared by persons generally favorable to integration, is what happened at Soldan High last semester on the basis of the best interpretation that can be obtained from school records.

In English, 35 per cent of the negro students failed, compared with 5 per cent of the white students.

In American history, 25 per cent of the negro students failed, compared with 5 per cent of the white.

In general science, 60 per cent of the colored boys and girls failed, compared with 6 per cent of the white.

In physics, 30 per cent of the colored students failed, compared with 7 per cent of the white.

In geometry, 43 per cent of the colored students failed, compared with 5 per cent of the white.

In bookkeeping, 33 per cent of the colored students failed, compared with 7 per cent of the white.

On the basis of such reports, which represent the best available interpretation of class records from this typical integrated St. Louis high school, colored parents call well ask themselves:

"What do our children gain from being thrown into a school where a third of them fail their work and where in time they probably will become so discouraged they drop out of classes altogether?"

"Do they gain enough merely from attendance at mixed classes to offset the harm being done them by their inability to pass their work?"

"Would they not profit more from working at

a slower pace and thereby remaining in school through the twelfth grade than they will from mixed classes conducted at a pace which is faster than they either can go or care to go?"

Those are significant questions for colored parents as they ponder what the NAACP program will do to their children if it is successful here in the South.

And comment by teachers at this typical integrated St. Louis school give equal cause for concern to white parents whose children the NAACP would throw into classrooms with an even higher percentage of negroes—and with negroes who have not had the benefit of such good schools as St. Louis has been operating for its colored children.

Robert Lasch, an editorial writer of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, which strongly supports that city's integration program, makes the following observation in comment which is as nearly unbiased as one can find:

"The distribution of marks does not tell the whole story.

"Asked whether teachers have a tendency to make allowances for the poorer background or training of negroes and thus grade them more leniently than whites, Soldan faculty people say that the student who neither makes progress nor tries to do so is eligible for failure, but one who makes a discernible effort is sure of being passed even if no accomplishment is visible.

"Many intangibles enter into the grading process.

"Where one-third of a class, the colored group, is generally at a lower achievement level than the rest, the natural tendency is for them to draw most of the teacher's attention and energy while the rest find it easier to loaf through."

Then the St. Louis Dispatch editorial writer comments:

"Another situation taxing the faculty is the general tendency of negro students to be tardier to school, tardier to class, more prone to skip an afternoon's classes, and more inclined to absenteeism.

"Without reference to racial prejudice—and attributing the facts solely to differences in cultural and social or economic background, teachers say there is a definitely larger amount of slackness, irresponsibility and intellectual laziness among the colored students than among the whites.

"As one teacher said, there have always been poor students irrespective of color. But a sudden increase in their numbers can change the tone and pace of an entire class."

Thoughtful people, both colored and white, are justified in asking themselves, in view of such reports as this—and similar facts recently revealed by a study of integrated schools in Washington:

"What are colored children gaining from mixed classes that is worth the discouragement they suffer from repeated failure and eventual discontinuance of school work?"

"And what is America gaining from integration that can offset her loss from the seriously reduced pace of study being offered the brighter students upon which our nation depends for leadership in science, medicine, education, business and all the other fields which form the basis of our country's strength?"

"In Mississippi, in 1954, six negroes were killed by whites, eight whites were killed by negroes and 182 NEGROES WERE KILLED BY MEMBERS OF THEIR OWN RACE."

(OVER)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT MEMPHIS

REPORT MADE AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	DATE WHEN MADE 4/9/56	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/20/55; 2/7, 14, 16, 20; 3/14, 16, 20; 4/4/56	REPORT MADE BY GEORGE A. EVERETT
TITLE ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X	
<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-19-90 BY 288 BTJ/ag</p>			
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>Clarksdale, Miss. Citizens' Council reportedly discouraged formation of group to act in case of race riot, and aided in having two white women moved from Negro residential district. Eighty to 100 persons attended Jan., 1956 meeting of Cleveland, Miss. Citizens' Council. No specific activity reported by Belzoni, Miss. and Indianola, Miss. Citizens' Councils recently. U. S. Congressman JOHN BELL WILLIAMS addressed Greenville Citizens' Council on 2/28/56. Newspaper article by AL KUETTNER, United Press Staff Writer, set out. List of suggested Citizens' Council speakers set out. Latest list of Citizens' Councils and their officers in Mississippi reported. Councils reportedly organized in 64 of Mississippi's 82 Counties, as of 4/4/56. Pamphlets and publications of Association follow segregation theme.</p>			
<p>DETAILS: On December 20, 1955, Memphis Confidential Informant T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he had received information to the effect that one [redacted] of [redacted] Mississippi, and a number of others had gotten together and attempted to form a group which would act in case of a race riot. T-1 stated the information had come to the Citizens' Council and T-1 understands several members of the Council have visited [redacted] and suggested that such an organization be discontinued.</p>			
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On February 7, 1956, Memphis Confidential Informant T-1 further advised that [redacted] of the Citizens' Council for Coahoma County, Mississippi, was at that time in Washington, D. C., conferring with Senator JAMES EASTLAND in an effort to arrange for STROM THURMOND to speak to the Council in Clarksdale.

On February 14, 1956, Memphis Confidential Informant T-1 stated that he had received information through the Association of Citizens' Councils that two white women, one named [redacted] had come to Clarksdale, Mississippi and rented a home at [redacted] which belonged to [redacted] a Clarksdale Negro who is very active in the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He stated that [redacted] also rented a store building from [redacted] Clarksdale, and that the women had placed a deposit with the City of Clarksdale under the name of St. Francis Center. T-1 stated that he understood that a Catholic Priest from New Orleans, Louisiana came to Clarksdale with the women and that some type of meetings were being held in the building on [redacted]. He advised that the reason the Citizens' Council at Clarksdale was upset over this matter was that both the buildings rented by these two white women were located in the Negro District of Clarksdale and it was felt that trouble would arise if they were allowed to continue living in the Negro District.

On February 16, 1956, [redacted] Catholic Priest, Clarksdale, Mississippi, advised SA JOHN DANIEL SULLIVAN that when he first heard that [redacted] had moved to Clarksdale he learned that they had rented two buildings in the Negro District. He stated he had not been previously advised they were coming to Clarksdale but felt that they would cause a great deal of embarrassment, if not actual trouble, by living in the Negro District. [redacted] said that he had a conference with the two women and advised them that they must live in the Catholic Convent, rather than in the Negro District. [redacted] further advised that he had caused an article to be printed in the Clarksdale newspaper concerning this situation.

On February 20, 1956, Memphis Confidential Informant T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Citizens' Council at Cleveland, Mississippi has had very little activity in the past several months. He said that in January, 1956, a meeting was held with the featured speaker being ROBERT PATTERSON, organizer of the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi, and that from eighty to one hundred persons attended the meeting. T-2 further stated that [redacted] for Bolivar County, Cleveland, Mississippi, and [redacted] Cleveland Police Department, are members of the Cleveland Citizens' Council.

On March 16, 1956, Memphis Confidential Informant T-3, who has furnished insufficient information for his reliability to be judged, advised that there has been no activity of a specific nature by the Citizens' Council at Belzoni, Mississippi recently. He said that meetings are held approximately once each month but at the 1956 meetings he has attended, no specific projects have been discussed since the racial situation at Belzoni seems to have quieted down.

On March 20, 1956, Memphis Confidential Informant T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Indianola, Mississippi Citizens' Council had been generally inactive during the past months and that no specific projects were being undertaken by the Council at this time.

On February 24, 1956, SA GEORGE A. EVERETT received through the mail a mimeographed invitation to attend a Citizens' Council of Greenville, Mississippi meeting, scheduled for Tuesday, February 28, 1956, at the Greenville High School Auditorium, the principal speaker to be JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, Columnist for the Birmingham (Ala.) News.

A newspaper article appearing in the February 26, 1956 issue of the Delta Democrat Times, a daily newspaper published at Greenville, Mississippi, disclosed that U. S. Congressman JOHN BELL WILLIAMS of Brandon, Mississippi would address the Greenville Citizens' Council instead of JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, who could not appear because of illness.

The March 15, 1956 issue of the Delta Democrat Times, and the March 16, 1956 issue of the Memphis Press-Scimitar, Memphis, Tennessee daily newspaper, carried identical articles by AL KUETTNER, United Press Staff Writer, Atlanta, Georgia, concerning the organization and activities of the Citizens' Councils. This article states that the Citizens' Councils were originated by a meeting of fourteen men at the residence of DAVE HAWKINS, Indianola, Mississippi, in July, 1954. Another of the founders was named as ROBERT PATTERSON, present Executive Secretary of the Association of Citizens' Councils. The original purpose of the formation of the Council movement, he stated, was to oppose integration of the schools in Mississippi. The article further stated that the Councils undoubtedly have present or former Ku Klux Klan members on their membership rolls, as well as other elements not averse to force as a means of preserving segregation, but the bulk of the membership appears to be a cross-section of white Southerners ranging from Governors and legislators to street sweepers, from mechanics to bankers. A typical unit of a Citizens' Council in a small Mississippi town was described as having from

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twenty to one hundred members, including the Mayor, Chief of Police, lawyers, bankers, and most of the merchants. Individual dues range from \$3 to \$5 a year and a local chapter sends \$1 per member to the Association of Citizens' Councils on a voluntary basis.

PATTERSON was quoted in the article as saying, "We are making friends everywhere. Most people in the North are no more interested in forcing integration on the South than most Southerners want to force segregation on the North." The article also quoted W. J. SIMMONS, head of the Jackson, Mississippi Citizens' Council, which has 187 of the city's lawyers on its membership list, as stating the organization is not interested in direct politics, "but it is our business to keep the public informed about what the politicians are saying and doing. When an officeholder starts talking of voting for integration, we let the people know what's going on."

The article, which was written at Indianola, Mississippi, concluded with the statement that the Citizens' Council movement has "pretty well stilled voices of opposition" since "middle-of-the-roads" in Southern communities fear reprisals in the way of social or business boycott.

On April 4, 1956, ROBERT B. PATTERSON, Executive Secretary of the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi, furnished SA GEORGE A. EVERETT with the following list of speakers suggested as being available to address organizations with regard to the Supreme Court "Black Monday" decision and its effect on the United States. PATTERSON stated that this list has been distributed to the general Mississippi mailing list of the Association, which includes all of the State's organized Citizens' Councils. He advised that the individuals listed are either members of Citizens Councils or in sympathy with the aims and purposes of the Council movement:

"Hon. ROSS BARNETT,
Lawyer
Statesman
414½ E. Capitol
Jackson, Mississippi

[Redacted]
Greenwood, Mississippi

Judge TOM P. BRADY,
Executive Committeeman
Assn. of Citizens Councils
Brookhaven, Mississippi

[Redacted]
Jackson, Mississippi

Rev. G. T. GILLESPIE
President Emeritus
Belhaven College
1255 Belvoir Place
Jackson, Mississippi

[Redacted]
Assn. of Citizens Councils

[Redacted]
Jackson, Mississippi

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[REDACTED]
Assn. of Citizens Councils
Winona, Mississippi

[REDACTED]
Assn. of Citizens Councils
Indianola, Mississippi

Mrs. MARY CAIN,
Editor
Patriot
Summitt, Mississippi

[REDACTED]
Clinton, Mississippi

[REDACTED]
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Judge M. M. McGOWAN
Chancery Court
Hinds County Court House
Jackson, Mississippi

[REDACTED]
Jackson, Mississippi

[REDACTED]
Brandon, Mississippi

[REDACTED]
Tchula, Mississippi

[REDACTED]
Assn. of Citizens Councils
Carthage, Mississippi

[REDACTED]
Assn. of Citizens Councils
Lexington, Mississippi

[REDACTED]
Assn. of Citizens Councils
Inverness, Mississippi

[REDACTED]
Jackson, Mississippi

[REDACTED]
Itta Bena, Mississippi

W. J. SIMMONS,
Editor
Citizens Council Newspaper
605 Plaza Bldg.
Jackson, Mississippi

[REDACTED]
Tupelo, Mississippi

[REDACTED]
Brookhaven, Mississippi

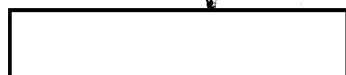
[REDACTED]
Assn. of Citizens Councils
Starkville, Mississippi

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"R. B. PATTERSON,
Secretary
Assn. Citizens Councils
207 W. Market St.
Greenwood, Mississippi



Jackson, Mississippi

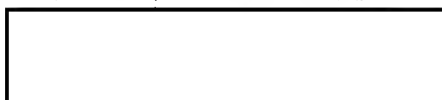


Blue Mountain, Mississippi



Jackson, Mississippi

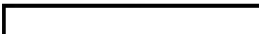
JOHN BELL WILLIAMS,
D., Miss.
U. S. Congress
Raymond, Mississippi



Assn. of Citizens Councils
Clarksdale, Mississippi



Jackson Citizens Council



Jackson, Mississippi



Jackson, Mississippi

The descriptive information following each name was furnished by PATTERSON.

On April 4, 1956, ROBERT B. PATTERSON stated that there are organized Citizens' Councils in 64 of the 82 Counties in Mississippi and named the Counties in which Councils were not organized as follows:

Northern District of Mississippi: Marshall, Benton, Union, Pontotoc, Tishomingo, Itawamba, and Choctaw.

Southern District of Mississippi: Warren, Kemper, Smith, Lawrence, Wayne, Perry, Greene, Stone, George, Hancock and Harrison.

PATTERSON stated that Councils have recently been organized in DeSoto, Lafayette and Jackson Counties. He stated there are 400 communities in Mississippi with some sort of Citizens' Council organization or affiliation. Some of the groups, he stated, are informal but all are affiliated with some organized Citizens' Council. Some of these units are local groups which belong to a larger Council in the County and have no separate status as Councils themselves. He stated that the total State membership in Citizens Councils is between 80,000 and 100,000.

PATTERSON stated that the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi operates through District and County Chairmen whose

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duty is to maintain contact with local Councils in order to render assistance to the Councils and keep advised of the activities of the individual Councils. He stated there are 1574 names on the Mississippi mailing list of the Association. This list, he stated, includes Presidents or Chairmen of local Citizens' Councils, State leaders in the Citizens' Council movement, and influential people throughout the State. He said that all persons on the mailing list are not members of a Citizens' Council but most of the names represent members of some Council.

On April 4, 1956, ROBERT B. PATTERSON permitted SA GEORGE A. EVERETT to copy from his card index the names of all local Citizens' Councils, together with their officers. This list, he said, is not complete but comprises all of the information presently available to the Association concerning the statewide Citizens' Council groups. He said he is sure some of the officers have been changed but he did not have the current officers where changes have been made recently. This list is arranged according to Congressional Districts which he stated is the structural basis of the Association. Officers are identified by the symbols "P" for President, "V" for Vice-President, "S" for Secretary, and "T" for Treasurer. The addresses of the officers, unless otherwise noted, are the same as the town in which the Council is located:

1st CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

ALCORN COUNTY:

Citizens Council / CORINTH *Miss*P.
V.
S.

ATTALA COUNTY:

Citizens Council / McADAMS *Miss*P.
V.
S.

Sallis, Miss.

*Citizens Council*SALLIS *Miss*P.
V.
S.
T.

1st Congressional District

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CITIZENS Council

CHICKASAW COUNTY:

HOULKA *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.
T.

OKOLONA *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.

CLAY COUNTY:

WEST POINT *Miss.*

P.
S.

LEE COUNTY:

TUPELO *Miss.*

P.
S.

LOWNDES COUNTY:

COLUMBUS *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.

MONROE COUNTY:

ABERDEEN *Miss.*

P.

Becker, Miss.

NOXUBEE COUNTY:

MACON *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.

Prairie Point
Shuqualak

OKTIBBEHA COUNTY:

STARKVILLE *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.

PRENTISS COUNTY:

BOONEVILLE *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.

WEBSTER COUNTY:

CUMBERLAND *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.

Mantee

Mantee

EUPORA *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.

WINSTON COUNTY:

LOUISVILLE *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.
T.

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SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CALHOUN COUNTY:

Citizens Council

MONTGOMERY COUNTY:

CALHOUN CITY

Miss

P. []
V. []
S. []
Bruce.
Bruce.

CARROLL COUNTY:

CARROLLTON

Miss

P. []
V. []
S. []

VAIDEN

Miss

P. []
V. []
S. []

GRENADA COUNTY:

GORE SPRINGS

Miss

P. []
V. []
S. []
Grenada
Sweatman

GRENADA

Miss

P. []
V. []
S. []

LAFAYETTE COUNTY:

OXFORD

Miss

P. []

WINONA

Miss

P. []
S. []

DUCK HILL

Miss

P. []
S. []

PANOLA COUNTY:

Miss

PANOLA COUNTY CITIZENS COUNCIL

P. []
V. []
S. []
Sardis
Pope
Batesville

TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY:

BRAZIL

Miss

P. []
V. []
S. []
Stover
Stover

PHILLIP

Miss

P. []
V. []
S. []

TATE COUNTY:

TATE COUNTY CITIZENS COUNCIL

P. []
V. []
S. []
T. []
Senatobia.
Senatobia

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TIPPAH COUNTY:

TIPPAH COUNTY CITIZENS' COUNCIL
(Walnut, Mississippi)

P. [redacted]
V. [redacted]
S. [redacted] Ripley
Ripley

YALOBUSHA COUNTY:

YALOBUSHA COUNTY CITIZENS COUNCIL
(Oakland, Mississippi)

P. [redacted] Oakland
V. [redacted] Tillatoba
S. [redacted] Oakland
T. [redacted] Tillatoba

WATER VALLEY

P. [redacted]
S. [redacted]

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

BOLIVAR COUNTY:

BENOIT

P. [redacted]
S. [redacted]

CENTRAL BOLIVAR COUNTY
(Cleveland-Merigold)

P. [redacted] Merigold
V. [redacted] Cleveland
S. [redacted] Merigold

DUNCAN

P. [redacted]
V. [redacted]
S. [redacted]

Alligator

BOLIVAR COUNTY:

RIVERSIDE CITIZENS COUNCIL
(Beulah)

T. [redacted]

ROSEDALE

P. [redacted]
S. [redacted]

SHAW

P. [redacted]
V. [redacted]
S. [redacted]

SHELBY

P. [redacted]
S. [redacted]

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3rd Congressional District

COAHOMA COUNTY:

COAHOMA COUNTY CITIZENS' COUNCIL
(Clarksdale, Mississippi)

P.
V.
S.
T.

[Redacted]

HOLMES COUNTY:

COXBURG

P.
V.
S.
T.

[Redacted]

DURANT

P.
V.
S.
T.

[Redacted]

GOODMAN

P.
V.
S.
T.

[Redacted]

LEXINGTON

P.
V.
S.
T.

[Redacted]

PICKENS

P.
V.
S.
T.

[Redacted]

HOLMES COUNTY: (Cont'd)

TCHULA

P.
V.
S.
T.

[Redacted]

Cruger

WEST

P.
V.
S.
T.

[Redacted]

HUMPHREYS COUNTY:

BELZONI

P.
S.

[Redacted]

ISOLA

P.
S.
T.

[Redacted]

LOUISE

P.
S.

[Redacted]

LEFLORE COUNTY:

GREENWOOD

P.
V.
S.
T.

[Redacted]

ITTA BENA

P.
S.
T.

[Redacted]

3rd Congressional District

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LEFLORE COUNTY: (Cont'd)

MINTER CITY *Miss.*

P.
S.
T. Ruleville

MONEY *Miss.*

P.
S.
T.

MORGAN CITY AND SWIFTOWN *Miss.*

P.
S.

SCHLATER *Miss.*

P.
S.

SIDON *Miss.*

P.
S.

QUITMAN COUNTY:

SLEDGE *Miss.*

P.

SHARKEY COUNTY:

ROLLING FORK *Miss.*

P. Delta City
S.

SUNFLOWER COUNTY:

DREW *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.

SUNFLOWER COUNTY: (Cont'd)

SUNFLOWER-BLAINE *Miss.*

P. Sunflower
S. Blaine
T. Blaine

LINN *Miss.*

P.
S. Cleveland
Doddsville

INDIANOLA *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.

INVERNESS *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.

MOORHEAD *Miss.*

P.
S.

RULEVILLE *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.

TUNICA COUNTY:

TUNICA *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.
T.

3rd Congressional District

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WASHINGTON COUNTY:

ARCOLA *Miss*

P.
S.

AVON *Miss*

P. Wayside
S. Wayside

GLEN ALLAN *Miss*

P.
S.

WASHINTGON COUNTY:

HOLLANDALE *Miss*

P.
S.

GREENVILLE *Miss*

P.
V.
S.

LELAND *Miss*

P.
S.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

ADAMS COUNTY:

WASHINGTON *Miss*

P.
V.
S.

FRANKLIN COUNTY:

MEADVILLE *Miss*

P. Roxie
V. Roxie
S.

AMITE COUNTY:

LIBERTY *Miss*

P. Osyka
V.
S.

HINDS COUNTY:

EDWARDS *Miss*

P.
V.
S.

CLAIBORNE COUNTY:

PORT GIBSON *Miss*

P.
S.

JACKSON

P.
V.
S.
T.

COPIAH COUNTY:

CRYSTAL SPRINGS *Miss*

P.
V.
S.

TERRY

P.
V.
S.
T.

Citizens Council

4th Congressional District

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HINDS COUNTY:

UTICA *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.
T.

PIKE COUNTY:

McCOMB *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.

JEFFERSON COUNTY:

CHURCH HILL *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.

Fayette

WILKINSON COUNTY:

WOODVILLE *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.
T.

LINCOLN COUNTY:

BROOKHAVEN *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.
T.

YAZOO COUNTY:

YAZOO CITY *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CLARKE COUNTY:

CARMICHAEL *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.

Shubuta,

LEAKE COUNTY:

CARTHAGE *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.

JASPER COUNTY:

BAY SPRINGS *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.
T.

LENA *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.

DOSSVILLE *Miss.*

P.
V.
S.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY:

MERIDIAN *Miss.*

P.

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5th Congressional District

LEAKE COUNTY: (Cont'd)

FREENY

Miss.

P. [redacted] Carthage
V. [redacted]
S. [redacted] Carthage

MADISON COUNTY:

CANTON

Miss.

P. [redacted]
V. [redacted]
S. [redacted]

DISTRICT 4 CITIZENS' COUNCIL
(Farmhaven)

Miss.

P. [redacted]
S. [redacted]

DISTRICT 3 CITIZENS' COUNCIL
(Madison)

Miss.

P. [redacted]
V. [redacted]
S. [redacted]

Ridgeland

NESHOBA COUNTY:

ARLINGTON

Miss.

P. [redacted]

Philadelphia

BLOOME

Miss.

P. [redacted]

Philadelphia

S. [redacted]

Philadelphia

BOND

Miss.

P. [redacted]
V. [redacted]
S. [redacted]

Philadelphia

Philadelphia

NESHOBA COUNTY: (Cont'd)

BURNSIDE

Miss.

P. [redacted]

Philadelphia

V. [redacted]

Philadelphia

S. [redacted]

Philadelphia

COLD WATER

Miss.

P. [redacted]

Philadelphia

V. [redacted]

Philadelphia

S. [redacted]

Philadelphia

DIXON

Miss.

P. [redacted]

Union

HOUSE

Miss.

P. [redacted]

Union

V. [redacted]

Union

S. [redacted]

Union

LAUREL HILL

Miss.

P. [redacted]

Philadelphia

V. [redacted]

Philadelphia

S. [redacted]

"

LONGINO

Miss.

P. [redacted]

Philadelphia

V. [redacted]

Philadelphia

S. [redacted]

Philadelphia

LINDWOOD

Miss.

P. [redacted]

Neshoba

V. [redacted]

Neshoba

S. [redacted]

Neshoba

5th Congressional District

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NESHOBA COUNTY: (Cont'd)

NESHOBA

P.
V.
S.

[Redacted]

SHADY GROVE

P.
V.
S.

[Redacted]

Philadelphia
"
"

NEWTON COUNTY:

DECATUR

P.
V.
S.

[Redacted]

Newton

Newton

RANKIN COUNTY:

FLORENCE

P.
V.
S.

[Redacted]

PISGAH

P.
V.
S.

[Redacted]

Goshen Springs
Ludlow
Goshen Springs

SCOTT COUNTY:

LAKE

P.
V.
S.
T.

[Redacted]

SEBASTOPOL

P.
V.
S.

[Redacted]

Walnut Grove

SCOTT COUNTY: (Cont'd)

CLIFTON

P.
V.
S.

[Redacted]

Hillsboro
Hillsboro
Hillsboro

GOOD HOPE

P.
V.
S.

[Redacted]

Lake
Lake
Lake

MORTON

P.
V.
S.

[Redacted]

LUDLOW

P.
S.

[Redacted]

RINGOLD

P.
V.
S.

[Redacted]

Forest

FORKVILLE

P.
V.
S.

[Redacted]

Ludlow

FOREST

P.
V.
S.
T.

[Redacted]

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5th Congressional District

SIMPSON COUNTY:

MENDENHALL

P.
S.

Miss.
[Redacted]

SIMPSON COUNTY:

PEARL

P.

Miss.
[Redacted]

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

JEFFERSON DAVIS COUNTY:

PRENTISS

P.
V.
S.
T.

Miss.
[Redacted]

Barfield

PEARL RIVER COUNTY:

PICAYUNE

P.
V.
S.

Miss.
[Redacted]

LAMAR COUNTY:

LUMBERTON

P.
V.
S.

Miss.
[Redacted]

JONES COUNTY:

LAUREL

P.

Miss.
[Redacted]

FOREST COUNTY:

HATTIESBURG

P.

Miss.
[Redacted]

MARION COUNTY:

COLUMBIA

P.
V.
S.

Miss.
[Redacted]

JACKSON COUNTY:

PASCAGOULA

P.

Miss.
[Redacted]

COVINGTON COUNTY:

SEMINARY

P.

Miss.
[Redacted]

The following pamphlets and publications were received through the mail by SA GEORGE A. EVERETT from the State Headquarters of the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi, Greenwood, Mississippi. Additional copies of some of the pamphlets and publications were personally secured from

CITIZENS COUNCIL

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ROBERT B. PATTERSON, on March 14, 1956. A review of these discloses they follow the segregation theme:

Handbill entitled, "Is a Person Who Believes in Segregation Un-American?" -- Published by MARVIN MOBLEY, Box 45, Decatur, Georgia.

Pamphlet entitled, "Interposition, the Barrier Against Tyranny", being a printed copy of a speech by Representative JOHN BELL WILLIAMS, Democrat, Mississippi, in the U. S. House of Representatives, January 25, 1956, published and distributed by the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi.

"Interposition or Nullification", a dissertation in question and answer form by Circuit Judge M. M. McGOWAN, Jackson, Mississippi.

A pamphlet entitled, "Let Us Understand the Negro", by PAUL CLARK, 236 West Second Street, Clarksdale, Mississippi.

A handbill entitled, "Crime Report Reveals Menace of Integration", printed and published by the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi.

A handbill entitled, "The St. Louis Story - Integrated Schools Hurting Both White, Colored Pupils", together with statistics on V.D. infections and illegitimate births, printed and published by the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi.

A handbill entitled, "Is Segregation Un-Christian?", printed and published by the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi.

A handbill captioned, "(Circulated by a Negro Group in Atlantic City)" purporting to be a copy of a handbill by the Northside Union League Bulletin, September 30, 1955, reflecting plans by the Negroes in Atlantic City to gain political control of the city by 1964.

The February, 1956 issue of "The Citizens' Council", official paper of the Citizens' Councils in Mississippi.

Volume VI, No. 1, being the March, 1956 issue of "The Dixie-American", a newspaper published in Birmingham, Alabama by the Citizens Press, P. O. Box 3543 West End Station, Birmingham. This paper was not received through the mail but was personally delivered to SA EVERETT by PATTERSON.

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Volume II, No. 1, being the January, 1956 issue of "The Virginian," published and circulated by the Virginia League, 310 - 53rd Street, Newport News, Virginia. This paper was also handed personally to SA EVERETT by PATTERSON.

Volume VIII, No. 6, being the February 23, 1956 issue of "The Community Citizen", a newspaper published at New Albany, Mississippi, by J. W. JONES. The paper bears the caption, "This is a Negro paper dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good will, order, and domestic tranquillity in our State." The articles in the paper advocate segregation for the best interests of the Negro people and appears to be anti-NAACP.

- P -

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INFORMANTS

Memphis Confidential Informant T-1 is [redacted]
[redacted] under development as a Panel Source, contacted
by SA [redacted]

Memphis Confidential Informant T-2 is [redacted]
[redacted] a former Potential Panel Source, contacted
by SA [redacted]

Memphis Confidential Informant T-3 is [redacted]
[redacted] under development as a Panel Source, contacted by SA GEORGE
A. EVERETT.

Memphis Confidential Informant T-4 is [redacted]
[redacted] under development as a Panel Source, contacted
by SA GEORGE A. EVERETT.

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed
and T- symbols were utilized in this report only in those instances
where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

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The publications and pamphlets listed in this report have been
forwarded to the Central Research Section of the Bureau under separate
cover.

REFERENCE: Report of SA GEORGE A. EVERETT
dated 2/1/56 at Memphis.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

DATE: 4/19/56

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS
OF MISSISSIPPI (ACCM)
INTERNAL SECURITY - X
Bufile 105-34237

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

ACCM founded in July, 1954, for purpose of maintaining segregation in public schools. During period from December, 1954, to January, 1956, the Bureau conducted investigation of ACCM at request of Department in connection with provisions of Executive Order 10450. Since January, 1956, we have been conducting discreet inquiries concerning this organization.

In reviewing Memphis report on ACCM dated 4/9/56 it was noted that George Baird, Sr., is president of the citizens council at Inverness, Mississippi, an affiliate of the state-wide ACCM.

The writer's [REDACTED]
of [REDACTED]
George E. Baird, Sr., who is probably identical with the George Baird, Sr., mentioned above.

George E. Baird, Sr., has been known by the writer for over 15 years and to the knowledge of the writer is a well-regarded law-abiding citizen. No information has been received indicating the citizens council at Inverness is engaged in other than legal activities and from the writer's personal knowledge of George E. Baird, Sr., he would not engage in any activities not strictly legal.

It is felt by the writer that information concerning ACCM could be obtained from George E. Baird, Sr., by the writer on a personal basis if the necessity arises.

ACTION:

RECORDED-92

105-34237-231

None. This is for your information.

cc - Mr. Baumgardner

63 APR 27 1956

CFW:prh

EX-125
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/14/61 BY 40247/MLH
915421 KSP/LMH

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE New Orleans	OFFICE OF ORIGIN Memphis	DATE 4/30/56	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/8;3/2,6,30;4/4/56
TITLE OF CASE ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI		REPORT MADE BY LAURENCE J. FRANK, JR.	TYPED BY Sam
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X	56 45

SYNOPSIS:

Reportedly efforts of Association of Citizens' Councils of Miss., (CC), continue to be directed toward maintaining segregation in Mississippi Public Schools through all legal means available and CC has recommended legislation toward interposition theory, inciting that decision of Supreme Court was direct encroachment upon powers reserved to States. Informants deny knowledge of any instance where CC has condoned or suggested any acts of violence or used or recommended use of economic sanctions. Jackson CC has reportedly urged all Negroes who believe in separation of races to join hands with CC to maintain segregation. Reportedly spokesman of Miss. CC claims organizations ranks are open to all white persons regardless of creed or nationality. Details of local chapter activity set out. Additional information re aims and purposes of CC reported.

AGENCY **RAB-6, 2, ONE, OSI**
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. **5-14-56**
HOW FORW. **RIS**
CFW

CC TO: **ALL**
REQ. REC'D **2-3-66**

FEB 18 1966

ANS.

BY: **A. J. H. G. mjc**

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- 1-G-2, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (REGISTERED)
- 2-New Orleans (105-492)

16 MAY 3 1956

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SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
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re 5-14-56
re 5-14-56
re 5-14-56

Re:

ORIGIN, SCOPE, AND GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Confidential Informants NO T-1 and NO T-2, who have furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 30, 1956, and April 4, 1956, respectively, that the efforts of the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi, (CC), continue to be directed toward maintaining segregation in the Mississippi Public Schools through all legal means available. They claimed that the Citizens' Councils have recommended legislation toward the interposition theory, indicating that the decision of the Supreme Court was a direct encroachment upon the powers reserved to the States.

Both T-1 and T-2 claim that they have heard of no instance where a local chapter of the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi has suggested or condoned any acts of violence or used or recommended the use of economic sanctions against anyone not in accord with the published aims and purposes of the Association.

On February 11, 1956, an article appeared in the "Clarion-Ledger," a Jackson, Mississippi, newspaper, in which it was reported that the Jackson Citizens' Council had urged all Negroes who believe in separation of the races to join hands with the Citizens' Councils to maintain segregation. The article stated that the resolution had the full backing of Governor J. P. COLEMAN and Jackson Mayor ALLEN THOMPSON, as well as the City Commissioners.

This article quoted the council as reiterating its declared good will for and its interest in the well-being of the Negroes in Jackson and elsewhere and asserted its support of continued improvement in the welfare of the Negroes. The article stated that the council does not encourage or condone any illegal acts against the Negro or against any other citizen and called on all "responsible Negro leaders who believe in our Southern tradition, that a separation of the races is best for all concerned, to work with the council in advancing the welfare of the Negro within the framework of segregation...."

On February 18, 1956, an editorial comment by Editor FREDERICK SULLENS of the "Jackson Daily News," Jackson, Mississippi, newspaper, reported that the Citizens' Councils in Mississippi are growing in strength and that local councils

NO 105-492

exist in 300 communities of the State and the active membership is about 60,000. It was stated that the organization is also spreading into other states and that the headquarters office is now located at 207 West Market Street, Greenwood, Mississippi, telephone 3960.

On March 7, 1956, an article appeared in the "State Times," Jackson, Mississippi, quoting a spokesman for the Mississippi Citizens' Council as saying that the organization's ranks are open to all white persons, regardless of creed or nationality. It was reported that the Citizens' Councils in Mississippi included Jews, Catholics, Protestants, and members of the Greek Orthodox faith. This article stated that the Mississippi Councils make no discrimination among their members' religious beliefs or nationalities and that this stand was voiced in the wake of reported anti-Jewish bickering in an Alabama Citizens' Council.

On March 9, 1956, the "State Times," Jackson, Mississippi, carried an article indicating that a bill was before the House County Affairs Committee of the State Legislature to permit County Board of Supervisors to donate public funds to "any organization within the county dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order, and domestic tranquility."

Sponsors of the bill include Representatives E. W. ~~HOO~~KER, T. P. ~~MONTGOMERY~~, and J. P. ~~LOVE~~, Holmes County; ALTON ~~PHILLIPS~~, T. J. ~~WILKINS~~, and COLUMBUS T. ~~CRABTREE~~, Noxubee County; T. N. ~~BROOKS~~, Leake County; STANFORD ~~YOUNG~~, Wayne County; C. B. ~~NEWMAN~~, Issaquena County; UPTON ~~SISON~~, floater from Harrison County and Jackson County; and DAVID ~~WOMACK~~, JR., Humphreys County.

On March 18, 1956, an editorial by Editor PAUL ~~TIBLIER~~, "State Times," Jackson, Mississippi, commented that reported opposition of some labor leaders to the Citizens' Councils signals distress and could well threaten the unity of Mississippians in these trying times. The editorial quoted J. W. ~~WEBB~~, State Vice President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations as saying that the Councils are led by "labors biggest foes" and thus merit no support from workmen. W. J. ~~SIMMONS~~, State Administrator of the Councils, was quoted as saying that "We're pro-segregation and if Mississippi labor is pro-segregation, then we're in perfect harmony."

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On January 19, 1956, the "State Times," Jackson, Mississippi, reported that a group of white citizens gathered at Crystal Springs, Mississippi, on Monday night (January 16, 1956), to organize a Citizens' Council and the officers elected were H. J. BISHOP, President; ROMUEL WRIGHT, Vice President; and RAY GRILLOT, Secretary-Treasurer. The guest speakers included W. E. PLEASANTS, membership chairman of the Jackson Citizens' Council; ELMORE GRAVES, executive committeeman and director of the Jackson Council; and W. J. SIMMONS, Secretary of the Jackson Council.

On January 26, 1956, an article in the "Clarion-Ledger," Jackson, Mississippi, stated that a regular membership meeting was held January 26, 1956, and the featured speaker was Dr. G. T. GILLESPIE, President Emeritus of Belhaven College, who was introduced by GARNER LESTER, Director of the Jackson Citizens' Council.

On January 18, 1956, an article in the "Jackson Daily News," Jackson, Mississippi, reported that ROBERT H. MC FARLAND, Attorney, Bay Springs, Mississippi, was elected chairman of the Jasper County Citizens' Council at an organizational meeting Tuesday night (January 17, 1956), and W. H. ALEXANDER, hardware merchant, vice-chairman; J. D. DEAR, insurance agent and school teacher, Secretary; and LAMBERT MC CARTY, farmer, Treasurer.

On February 1, 1956, an article in the "State Times," Jackson, Mississippi, reported that a chapter of the Citizens' Council was organized in Pike County, Magnolia, Mississippi, and the officers included: GORDON HURT, JR., McComb, Chairman; L. MOUNT MC DOUGALL, Magnolia; and W. E. RATLIFF, McComb, Mississippi.

On March 5, 1956, an article in the "State Times," Jackson, Mississippi, disclosed that BILL AULTMAN, former Mayor of the town of Seminary, was elected chairman of the Citizens' Council in Covington County, and other officers included: ARTHUR MOORE, vice-chairman; LAWRENCE HEMETER, Treasurer; and JOHNNY METCALF, O. L. LOTT, EARL DRENNAN, EARL CLARK, HARVEY LOTT, BRUCE WILLIAMS, LAVELLE SHOEMATE, LONNIE AULTMAN, SHARP GRANTHAM, ANSE CRAWFORD, and H. B. KNIGHT, Board of Directors.

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On March 2, 1956, Confidential Informant NO T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the following were elected officers of the [redacted] County Citizens' Council: [redacted] Mississippi, President; [redacted] Mississippi, Vice-President; [redacted] Mississippi, Secretary; [redacted] Mississippi, Legal Advisor.

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According to this informant, [redacted] is [redacted] of the [redacted] Mississippi, [redacted] who is at the present time [redacted] is normally [redacted] of the [redacted] affiliated with and part owner of the [redacted] [redacted] is wealthy and prominent. [redacted] one of the [redacted] of [redacted] is a member of the [redacted] of [redacted]

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T-3 advised that on March 2, 1956, there was a move afoot for the locals of the AFL in the South to break away from the national organization and set up a Southern Division of these unions. He said that friction within the unions had resulted from the incidents surrounding the [redacted] case at Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

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T-3 said that on the night of March 1, 1956, a meeting was held at [redacted] Mississippi, with TOM P. BRADY, Circuit Judge and Advisor to various Citizens' Council groups throughout the South, with a view of setting up some sort of working plan to separate the Southern segments of the AFL from the Northern segments, upon the advice of BRADY and other Citizens' Council leaders.

b7D

On March 14, 1956, the "Meridian Star," Meridian, Mississippi, newspaper, announced that a large number of interested people in Meridian and Lauderdale County activated a general plan to organize a Citizens' Council in Meridian, Mississippi. The article stated that the principal speaker of the meeting was Circuit Judge TOM P. BRADY, Brookhaven, Mississippi; HENRY W. QDOM, commander of the T. C. Carter, Jr., Post of the American Legion, served as acting chairman. It was reported that the meeting was opened with prayer by the Reverend WILLIAM V. MILLER, Pastor of Bible Baptist Church, and closed with prayer by the Reverend FRANK DE LABOR.

On March 19, 1956, the "State Times," Jackson, Mississippi, reported that the Morton Citizens' Council was staging a membership drive and JACK N. STUART, president of the Morton Council, presided and gave a statement of the aims, objectives, and reasons for the organization. JACK LASETER, secretary, was reported as making a report to the group and that a film "Forum Facts" was shown.

STATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

On January 28, 1956, an article appeared in the "Clarion-Ledger," Jackson, Mississippi, stating that officers and executive committee of the State Organization of Citizens' Councils, meeting in Jackson, endorsed legislative action to effect interposition, "expressing the positive assertion and enforcement of the sovereignty of the State of Mississippi against encroachments upon the reserved powers of Mississippi." This resolution was signed by the following, according to the article:

~~WILLIAM J. SIMMONS, H. D. MYERS, TOM P. BRADY,
J. B. CUNNINGHAM, M. L. BRANCH, Z. M. VEAZEY, JR., ROBERT B.
PATTERSON, ELLETT LAWRENCE, M. F. SIMPSON, J. O. HOLLIS,
B. F. HEATH, PETE F. WILLIAMS, SR., FRED JONES, ELLIS W.
WRIGHT, WILBURN HOOKER, FRED A. ANDERSON, WILL E. WARD, E. J.
HARDY, JACK ARMSTRONG, H. E. BOYER, BRITT, GEORGE BUCHANAN,
EDGAR MC CAA.~~

An article in the "State Times," Jackson, on February 11, 1956, quoted Southern congressmen as saying that some of the best people in the South have joined the Citizens' Councils. It was reported that this statement was made after AFL - CIO officials had stated that they (councils) were a "Ku Klux Klan without hoods."

On February 16, 1956, the "Clarion-Ledger," Jackson, reported that W. J. SIMMONS, secretary of the Mississippi Association of Citizens' Council, had displayed to reporters a copy of the February 12 edition of the "Worker" which read "Mississippi Racist overhead advising Tuscaloosa Mob Leader." The article quoted SIMMONS as saying "about ten days ago a young woman who represented herself to be from Arlington, Virginia, and a free-lance writer for several trade journals, came into the Jackson office of the Citizens' Council. It

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"later developed that this young woman was in fact a reporter for the 'Daily Worker.' While she was waiting outside in the reception office, a long distance phone conversation was in progress between a gentleman in Birmingham, Alabama, who had called to inquire the new address of the State Association Office in Greenwood, and W. J. SIMMONS, Administrator of the Citizens' Council. Upon the completion of the telephone conversation, SIMMONS granted an interview to the 'free lance writer!'"

SIMMONS in an article in the "State Times" on February 16, 1956, denied that he incited the mob violence in Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

On February 16, 1956, the "Clarion-Ledger," Jackson, Mississippi, carried an article reporting the interview between Dr. H. E. FEY, editor of "The Christian Century" and Mr. W. J. SIMMONS. The following are printed verbatim some of the questions put to SIMMONS and his answers to FEY, according to the article:

"FEY - Does your state organization serve more or less in a public relations capacity?

"SIMMONS - Yes.

"FEY - Are economic functions used to bring about the purposes of the councils?

"SIMMONS - The councils have never advocated any organized economic boycott. There have been a few cases where economic pressure has been used against an individual. However, these have been individual actions and not actions of any council.

"FEY - What is the general makeup of the councils?

"SIMMONS - I can say here that the councils have been attacked many times, but the feeling among the membership has been that the character of the persons associated with the councils is proof enough of the councils' character.

"FEY - In other words, the councils' membership is made up of local leaders?

"SIMMONS - Yes, that has been the policy of the councils.

"FEY - Does the local group choose its own membership?

"SIMMONS - Yes, though the state organization constantly advises the local people and we have urged that they do not form a council in any community until they are sure they have responsible and capable leadership. Aside from any moral consideration, it must be admitted that no organization can be successful without leadership. Each council has a board of directors and in the Jackson Citizens' Council, as in many others, the directors can disband the council without the consent of the membership.

"FEY - Why is this so?

"SIMMONS - This is one more safeguard to ensure that the councils not be misused.

"FEY - In other words, if the directors should decide that the character of the council was bad, they could chop it off?

"SIMMONS - Yes.

"A number of other topics were covered during the more than an hour Dr. FEY was in SIMMONS office, most of them connected with the organization of the councils.

"However, some other questions were asked concerning the work of the councils, too lengthy to report in their entirety.

"Among them was an inquiry from Dr. FEY concerning petitions submitted in Vicksburg, Clarksdale, Natchez, and Jackson in 1954, in which Negroes asked that children of their race be admitted to white schools.

"According to Dr. FEY, a speaker at the National Council of Churches fall meeting in Pennsylvania last year claimed numerous of the signers of the petitions lost their jobs.

"SIMMONS replied that this was true. However, he said, the councils were not directly responsible. In Vicksburg, SIMMONS said, the city in question, there is no Citizens' Council. SIMMONS added that the councils could be indirectly responsible in that they have called to the attention of the public the NAACP and its work.

"A circular which SIMMONS had on hand, printed by the American Council of Christian Laymen, listed Dr. FEY's name with some 45 others as members of Communist front organizations.

"According to the circular, Dr. FEY is one of the 'present and past officers, leaders and prominent members of the Federal Council who have aided and abetted God-hating, un-American organizations.'

"Dr. FEY, interviewed after his conversation with SIMMONS, denied ever having been officially connected with the National Council of Churches. (The magazine which he edits is published as a non-denominational independent organ, supported by subscription and advertising receipts).

"And Dr. FEY said, much of what the pamphlet says concerning his organizational membership is incorrect.

"The pamphlet lists Dr. FEY as a member of the American Civil Liberties Union, Emergency Peace Mobilization, Fellowship of Reconciliation, National Religion and Labor Foundation, Socialist Party and United Christian Council for Democracy.

"He has been a member of only two of these, states Dr. FEY, and has never been affiliated with, or friendly to the interests of, either the Communist or the Socialist party.

"Dr. FEY said he plans to use the information gleaned on his Southern trip as material for articles in his magazine and implied he plans to use the knowledge of the racial situation which he gains during his trip as a basis for interpretation of future reports from the South.

"My magazine recognizes two sides to every question," Dr. FEY said, "and I am here to hear the South's side of the controversy."

On March 4, 1956, the following article appeared in the "State Times," Jackson, Mississippi, by ROBERT WEBB, "State Times" staff writer, entitled "Citizens Council No Place for Klan; Leaders Place Guard Against KKK":

"More and more of the national spotlight is focusing on the Citizens Councils.

"With almost every news development on the segregation issue, the Councils are mentioned.

"All too frequently we hear charges of Ku Klux Klanism being hurled at the Councils by Northern 'liberals.'

"But, if the makeup of the Mississippi Councils is any criterion, the organization is as far from the KKK doctrine as Washington is from Moscow.

"The high-principled community leaders who founded the Councils in Mississippi are among America's finest citizens. Few groups can boast the caliber of men the Mississippi Councils have chosen to command their affairs.

"Their integrity, and devotion to the principles of fairness and justice are unquestionable.

"Keep Public Informed

"They have one purpose--to keep the public informed on developments in the South's fight to retain segregation.

"In the Jackson Citizens Council, we have a perfect example of the general caliber of men who compose the organizations in 59 of the state's 82 counties.

"At the top, as president, is ELLIS W. WRIGHT SR., funeral director and community servant of many years standing. The Vice-president, C. H. KING, a past-president of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, is head of the Mississippi Road Supply Co. M15

"For its treasurer, the Jackson Council picked ~~MARVIN~~
~~COLLUM~~, president of the Jackson-Hinds Bank and president
of the Chamber of Commerce. MISS

"On through the board of directors the list of
Jackson Council leaders provides an index to the commu-
nity's top business and public-spirited citizens.

"The board includes men like ~~JULIAN P. ALEXANDER~~
~~JR.~~, former Hinds County district attorney; ~~SAMUEL M.~~
~~BAILEY~~, president of Jax-Stone Company; ~~GEORGE W. GODWIN~~,
recent king of the Carnival Ball and owner of an adver-
tising agency; Dr. ~~J. HARVEY JOHNSTON~~, surgeon; and
~~GARNER M. LESTER~~, cotton broker.

"Story Much The Same

"Over the state the story is pretty much the same.
Bankers, lawyers, doctors, merchants and brokers are
being counted on by the estimated 80,000 councilors to
direct them in the right and legal path of preserving
Southern traditions.

MI
"In Greenville, for example, the Citizens Council
is headed by ~~CONWELL SYKES~~, president of the Commercial
National Bank, Clarksdale's council has as its president
another banker, ~~EDDIE PEACOCK~~.

"~~FRED ANDERSON~~, attorney and lumberman, is president
of the Citizens Council at Gloster. MISS

"Principal safeguard against radicalism is the
power of each local council's board of directors to dis-
solve its chapter if dangerous elements appear in the
membership.

"Men of high principle may take differing attitudes
on public issues. But, North and South, these men will
stick to the tenets that have won them the support of
their neighbors in community affairs.

"Back in August, 1954, the first Citizens Council
was organized at Indianola under leadership of 14
prominent, community-spirited men.

NO 105-492

"The movement caught fire until today applications for memberships are being made by people across the nation.

"SIMMONS Prime Mover

"A prime mover in the Councils has been mustached, angular W. J. SIMMONS, a native Mississippian and alumnus of both Mississippi and Millsaps Colleges.

"As secretary of the Jackson Council and state administrator of the Councils, SIMMONS has figured as the principal spokesman for the organization.

"Under his direction, the councils are coordinated into county, congressional district and state organization.

"The only other paid state official of the Councils is R. B. PATTERSON, who maintains the state headquarters at Greenwood in steady communication with the Jackson office.

"PATTERSON makes this observation on the Councils makeup:

"In Mississippi, prominent, level headed, courageous leadership has been found in each instance, and the members that belong to our Councils come from every walk of life.

"Every man who is a patriotic, law-abiding American who loves his state and nation should be proud to take part in this movement."

"With mail to the Jackson office along ranging between 25 and 200 pieces daily, depending on news developments, the Councils have become a main source of information on the segregation issue and States' Rights.

"Affiliated With Federation

"In this respect, many Council leaders have affiliated with the Federation for Constitutional Government, a New Orleans headquartered organization that's reported spreading throughout the country.

NO 105-492

"Both the Councils and the Federation have fostered the doctrine of interposition which Mississippi and four other Southern states--South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Alabama--have adopted as their principal firing piece against integration.

"SIMMONS, staunch advocate of Constitutional States' Rights, remarked:

"We in the councils and the Federation hope to make the doctrine of interposition applicable not only to the Southern localities, but also to all areas of the country where the rights and privileges of the states are an issue."

"By passing resolutions of interposition, state legislatures are asserting their disdain of the Supreme Court school integration decision.

"They are calling for a showdown, all within the legal framework of the federal system, on whether the high tribunal has the right to dictate the conduct of public school affairs, a right historically reserved to the states.

"SIMMONS said the daily mail bag is usually about '99 and 44-100ths favorable to the Councils."

"If the Federation move continues its gains, the soft-spoken Council official predicted the mail will be even more favorable."





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NO 105-492

ADMINISTRATIVE

"The Citizens' Council," official newspaper of the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi, published at Jackson, Mississippi, for the months of January, February, and March, 1956, have been obtained through appropriate subscription sources and forwarded to the Bureau.

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity and/or description of Info</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom furnished</u>	<u>File # where located</u>
T-1. 	General info.	3/30/56	LAURENCE J. FRANK, JR.	Instant report
T-2. 	General info.	4/4/56	LAURENCE J. FRANK, JR.	Instant report
T-3. 	General info.	3/2/56		Instant report

Careful consideration given to T symbol informants; however, identity must be protected.

LEADS

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Will follow and report the activities of the Citizens' Council of Mississippi.

NO 105-492

REFERENCES: Report of SA LAURENCE J. FRANK, JR., dated
1-23-56 at New Orleans;
Bureau letter to New Orleans dated 1-31-56;
Bureau letter to New Orleans dated 4-10-56.

1 - Bufile 100-41
1 - Bufile 105-34

Section tickler

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J. S. Johnson
2 - Original and copy

SAC, Houston (105-232)

April 20, 1956

Director, FBI (105-44696)

TEXAS CITIZENS' COUNCIL OF MISS.
GREATER HOUSTON
HOUSTON, TEXAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Reference is made to your routing slip dated April 10, 1956, forwarding one Photostat of the February 27, 1956, Volume I, Number 1 issue of the publication "Newsletter," which is issued by the captioned organization.

It is requested that your office make arrangements to discreetly obtain two copies of each issue of this publication and forward them to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section. This publication should be handled in accordance with the instructions contained in SAC Letter No. 54-74 dated December 28, 1954.

BTF:mjh
(9)

NOTE: [redacted] of the Internal Security Section is interested in receiving this publication on a regular basis and will forward one copy to the Department of Justice. The price of a subscription is unknown. The February 27, 1956, issue of "Newsletter" has been filed in Publications.

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SAC, New Orleans (105-492)

May 9, 1956

Director, FBI (105-34237)

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF
MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

ReBulet dated April 10, 1956.

It is desired that a report concerning
the captioned organization be submitted by your
office without further delay.

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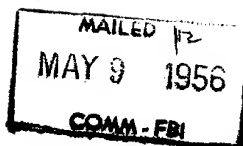
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SAC, Detroit

May 16, 1956

Director, FBI (105-34237)

59038

CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES'
RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Re Birmingham airtel May 11, 1956, captioned "Alabama Citizens Council, Internal Security - X," in which information was set forth indicating that Ace Carter had been to Detroit where a citizens council was organized.

Detroit is instructed to furnish the Bureau immediately all information available concerning the formation of a pro-segregation organization in that area. In the event no information has been received you should initiate discreet inquiries to ascertain whether such an organization or organizations have been formed. Your inquiries should be conducted in accordance with instructions set forth in SAC Letter 55-66.

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DATE 11/21/01 BY 60470/2-5

lcc - Birmingham (For Information)

915421 KRL/mj

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COMM-FBI
MAY 16 1956
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NOTICE
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Office

Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 16, 1956

FROM : SAC, New Orleans

SUBJECT:

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF
MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

59037

ReBulet dated May 9, 1956.

This is to advise that a report in captioned matter
was submitted on April 30, 1956.2 - Bureau (105-34237)
1 - New Orleans (105-492)
LJF:eo
(3)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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